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VOL. 1 NO 122. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th July	Egypt ..	8000	.....	...
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	...
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	8000	.....	...
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Malwa ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	21st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 24th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 25th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursdays, 24th July calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3618	.. 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3362	.. 21st ..
*PALAMCOTTA	3618	.. 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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22nd July 1913.
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DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

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Or T. E. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

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The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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REDUCED RATES.

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New Premiums (1912)	...	£112,664
Annual Income	...	£1,481,521
Assets	... ...	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	... ...	£29,233,881

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(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, but

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of manufacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 446 for the year ending 31st December, 1912, issued in favour of P. TRIBHOVANDAS by the Lukshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., has been LOST. Any one who may have found it, may kindly post it to this Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

P. TRIBHOVANDAS.
0303

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bhudraji Lukhmaji late of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant money lender ...Deceased.

Bai Pulibai widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant residing at 14th Kamathipura Street outside the Fort for the use and benefit of the Minor Jethmull Bhudraji and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

B. P. MALABARI.
The 18th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MANEKLAL & TYBJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0302

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of property and Credits of Gijashanker Vajeshanker Desai of Bombay Nagar Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Shambhu Prasad Girjashanker Desai of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant merchant residing at Girgaum back Road outside the Fort of Bombay one of the sons and next of kin and surviving caparceners of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 17th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0305

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Chhagan Khushal of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant Shroff and landed proprietor .....Deceased.

Kapoorbai widow of the deceased of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Modikhana within the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. M. MALABARI,
The 17th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0304

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

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	Rs.	a.
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Minimum charge	1	0

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A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED.—By young lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian lady. Apply Box 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 150, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY,

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post

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Drug Stores
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND.
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

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Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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BENNETT & CO.,

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Under instructions from Mr. S. B. Fraser, the Liquidator of the Fraser Ice Ft., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, the following:—

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 22nd July, 1913. 254

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THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

ALL-WORLD CONGRESS IN LONDON.

INTEREST OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

Delegates from all parts of the world were present at the fifth International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, which opened at Caxton Hall on June 30, says the "Daily News". The Earl of Aberdeen presided and addresses of welcome were given by amongst others the heads of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Churches and on behalf of the Nonconformist Churches.

The chairman referred to the interest taken in the proceedings by the Government, as shown by the presence of representatives from the Home Office and Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the India Office.

The Countess of Aberdeen (representing the International Council of Women) said the organised work of the bureau of information, and its committees in co-operation with the Government of the different countries, and the voluntary societies, who were pledged to break up this traffic, had already wrought great things, and had demonstrated the absolute necessity not only of international action, but also of unremitting watchfulness.

APPEAL TO MOTHERS.

The International Cucil of Women desired to pledge themselves to do their utmost to awaken the women of the world, and especially the mothers of the world, to realise their responsibilities, to realise facts, to recognise the causes, such as poverty and want and low wages, and bad conditions and want of moral training in the home, which were driving girl victims into the hands of the procurer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said to succeed they had to enlist the regulated and orderly enthusiasm of many people in many lands. They would all feel that the really surprising thing, amazing and humiliating, was that here in the 20th century of Christianity such a congress should be needed at all. (Hear, hear.) One asked: How could the thing in any way be going on in face of such serried ranks of qualified and capable persons determined to put it down? The answer was, of course, that so long as they had not succeeded in awakening in every land and amongst the responsible people of coutries, small as well as large, distant as well as near, a sense of what was due to the common rights of humanity in this matter—to put it on no higher or more sacred level—it was impossible to expect that their work would be crowned with the success at which they aimed. What they were doing that week was to join in an endeavour to stimulate public opinion where it was needed and to guide official action.

MODERN KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster said they were bound from every point of view to do their best, according to their capcity, to face the facts and to endeavour to put a stop in every way they could to this most horrible traffic.

The Rev. R. F. Horton (representing the Nonconformist Churches) said the crusade was the knighty-errantry of the twentieth century on behalf of womanhood, ignorant, misled, decoyed.

The Rev. J. H. Hertz (Chief Rabbi) said the white slave traffic was nothing less than a challenge to civilization, and their presence there signified that men and women of all nations were ready to accept the challenge.

Delegates from France, Germany, and Holland replied. Among those on the platform were the Duchess of Albany and the Duchess of Marlborough.

ATTACK ON THE STAGE.

In the afternoon the congress considered the questions of the extension of the laws for the protection of children to the children employed in theatres, the circus, and concerts.

M. Poursey, one of the French delegates, said it was difficult to seperate the profession of actresses from immorality; the stage was often the entry into the life of shame.

M. Hennequm (France) protested against this statement. In the case of serious dramatic works there was no danger to young women employed in the theatrical profession. This form of performance must not be confused with the music-hall performance, which was quite of a different type.

Subsequently the congress proceeded to the consideration of the question as to the extent of the international white slave traffic.

Dr. O. Edward Janney (America) said that notwithstanding the interest that had been awakened in the subject it could not be said that the traffic had greatly diminished. He outlined the legislative measures which have been adopted by the United States Government to deal with the evil, and said that since the passing of the Act the officials had been active in arresting the criminals. He submitted a proposal from the American National Committee that a Commission should be appointed to study this question.

During the afternoon Mr. A. J. Allen, speaking on behalf to the Russian delegates, refuted statements made by the Chief Rabbi in the morning. Dr. Hertz had stated that Jewish women and girls in Russia, who wanted higher educational facilities, or to follow a profession, could only do so by applying for the yellow ticket, which was the badge of shame.

Mr. Allen said he had been requested to state that the Chief Rabbi must have been misinformed as to some of his facts.

GERMAN STEELCLAD AIRSHIP.

VESSEL THAT CAN HOLD CHURCH TOWERS IN CONTEMPT

The Hanoverian engineer, Herr Gustav Unger, has informed the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" that the German Government is negotiating for the acquisition of the airship of which a 15ft. model is on exhibition at thet Hotel Esplanade. He also states that Messrs. Vickers, Maxim sent a representative to inspect the model, but the inventor has heard nothing further from the firm, who, it has been stated, were acting on behalf of the British Government.

Numerous specialists have spoken highly of the new airship. His Excellency van Iebuhr, the expert of the Bundesrath, remarking on the principal advantages over the Zeppelins, said, "If that hits a church tower the tower will give way first."

Outwardly the vessel looks like a Zeppelin, except that the wooden cabin, with bows like those of an old East Indiaman, runs the whole length of the vessel; also that there are no box-like rudders, and the vessel has six screws—two on each side and one each at the bow and the stern. Inside the vessel shows a complete difference, the framework being a series of steel tubes carried from stern to bow, the lowest forming the keel of the cabin. The tubes are brought together parabolically at the stern and the bow, and end in nickel sheet and steel caps.

NOVEL ARRANGEMENTS OF BALLONETS.

Gas-balionets are arranged in three sets of seven tubes lying parallel to the length of the ship instead of transversely, as in the Zeppelins, in addition to two globular gas-ballonets inserted in the stern and the bow. Each ballonet is contained in a series of circular rings of sheet steel connected with each other by a network of steel cables supported by steel tubing running fore and aft and fastened also to sheet-steel bands running round the whole body of the ship. A transverse section thus looks something like a honey-comb, with circular cells.

Fore and aft are ventilating holes, giving complete ventilation throughout the ship, and preventing the assemblage of free gases. Further more, the middle ballonet of each set is filled to lower pressure than the lowest set of three, which again is at lower pressure than the top three, the latter being the first to expand under the sun's rays.

Thus Herr Unger is able to release gas from the top ballonets, pass it successively into the lower sets, and then into the centre ballonet without loss of lifting power.

The steel framework and fore and aft tubing are expected to render the vessel immune from destruction by "boring" when at anchor or by collision with sides of the shed, the framework being strong, yet very elastic.

ADVANTAGE OVER ZEPPELIN.

Herr Unger says the difference between his ship and a Zeppelin in this respect is that the Zeppelin framework will break under the strain of a side-wind blowing at eight metres per second. The Unger will withstand a wind blowing at forty-eight metres.

Screws at the bow and stern are driven by the airship's own motors from machine-rooms contained in the cabins built in the steel caps. The vessel is steered by side-screws, which, being mounted on transverse outrigger tubes carried on fore and aft tubes, place no strain on individual parts of the fabric. The vessel is thus able to turn practically on its own axis.

Two 5 centimetre quick-firers overhead and machine guns fore and aft comprise the armament of the airship. Its net lifting power is 11,000lbs., and its length is 460 feet. Owing to the absence of external rudder boxes and to the boat shape of the craft the 1,000 h.p. motors are expected to give a high speed.

The cost of construction is roughly £20,000.

Count Zeppelin's own comment, according to Herr Unger, was "Highly ingenious. I wish I had been able to leave my engineers a freer hand. Perhaps they would have hit upon this scheme."

Herr Unger says he will sell to the first country accepting his terms.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

THE GREATEST ROAD BUILDER.

The American Ambassador (Dr. Page), who was the principal guest at a reception of the International Road Congress, held at St. Ermins Hotel, in mail week, told a good road building story. A road canvas, he narrated, was being carried out in Washington at election time.

One road expert was addressing a meeting on his own subject when he was interrupted by a man, who said, "We want you as Senator." The road expert asked the heckler whether he had ever heard of the Senators of Ohio or Massachusetts. The heckler had not.

"Ever heard of Julius Cæsar?" asked the road expert. The heckler had. "Well," said the road expert, "the Senators are unknown, but the man who built good roads has achieved immortal fame. (Laughter.)

"You are on a job that is worth while," the Ambassador told the road experts in conclusion.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 21, 0.32 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 20, Nil,

Fall since June 1, 54.80 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 16.82 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay up to 8 a. m. on Saturday morning:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 19th July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0·13	64·44
G. T. Hospital ..	0·08	63·23
J. J. Hospital ..	65·66	62·98
Sion Factory ..	0·14	65·66

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 21st of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Since 1st June to date.	Variation: 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)..	93·3	82·5	61	..	..	..
Jask ..	95·3	86·3	82	..	..	—0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)..	89·3	83·9	65	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	105·3	79·5	93	1·20	5·70	+4·06
Rawalpindi ..	95·4	74·6	80	..	6·96	—0·11
Lahore ..	94·9	81·7	79	0·34	7·84	+2·39
Sirsa ..	87·3	80·0	64	..	11·36	+7·23
Ambala ..	89·3	78·9	81	..	13·49	+4·55
Delhi ..	91·5	78·3	75	0·17	8·89	—0·32
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	95·0	79·5	71	0·05	4·51	—4·86
Mainpuri ..	91·8	80·6	77	..	4·90	—3·54
Jhansi ..	92·6	77·5	67	..	3·22	—9·67
Cawnpore ..	91·1	79·5	77	0·29	7·81	—2·53
Allahabad ..	94·6	80·0	79	0·23	7·43	—4·79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103·1	80·5	82	0·20	1·08	+0·2
Karachi ..	79·0	75·0	91	3·55	8·55	+5·6
Ajmer ..	86·6	75·2	78	..	7·26	—0·0
Jaipur ..	90·2	75·1	76	0·07	9·27	+2·3
Kotah ..	93·6	73·6	64	..	4·24	—5·8
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	81·0	74·0	87	0·45	19·55	+13·25
Dwarka ..	82·3	78·7	81	0·02	10·67	+3·06
Veraval ..	81·6	79·3	83	..	22·65	+15·04
Rajkot ..	85·1	72·8	81	0·04	17·74	+5·70
Bhavnagar Para. ..	88·0	76·8	79	0·15	27·69	+20·40
Surat ..	85·4	76·6	87	0·08	26·81	+9·82
Ahmedabad ..	87·1	76·7	90	0·13	19·20	+6·32
Deesa ..	83·3	74·4	91	1·70	13·51	+5·37
Neemuch ..	82·9	71·0	90	0·18	10·06	+0·49
Indore ..	82·1	72·1	84	0·07	11·55	—0·83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88·3	75·3	83	0·01	14·19	—5·61
Saugor ..	84·8	72·6	84	..	12·77	—3·90
Hoshangabad..	89·1	74·4	87	..	13·58	—2·86
Khandwa ..	85·2	73·6	80	0·04	19·11	+7·93
Akola ..	88·2	72·0	78	0·25	13·69	+1·29
Amraoti ..	86·8	72·8	85	..	18·87	+5·47
Nagpur ..	89·6	74·8	81	..	17·62	+2·22
Chanda ..	90·5	76·0	75	0·08	25·47	+5·59
Raipur ..	87·7	76·6	84	..	13·27	—4·97
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84·1	77·4	87	0·32	54·80	+16·82
Ratnagiri ..	85·3	78·9	82	0·01	3·40	—0·81
Mormugao ..	86·5	74·7	89	0·60	63·77	+11·47
Kanwar ..	84·2	75·8	87	0·08	62·67	—4·67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	84·4	71·6	87	0·14	9·2	+1·90
Ahmednagar..	82·6	69·3	77	..	16·02	+8·58
Poona ..	?	?	92	0·05	8·19	+8·87
Sholapur ..	90·3	74·1	74	..	9·10	+1·31
Bijapur ..	88·2	68·2	78	..	8·52	+3·68
Belgaum ..	77·3	66·2	88	0·18	21·33	+2·27
Aurangabad ..	87·4	67·7	90	0·07	?	?
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	89·9	72·2	75	..	24·6	+13·26
Hyderabad ..	90·3	71·7	73	..	8·95	+0·66
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84·3	76·3	86	0·41	59·35	—5·32
Calicut ..	79·3	74·6	93	1·36	48·36	—7·03
Cochin ..	81·7	73·7	90	0·89	42·59	—1·39
Colombo ..	84·0	77·8	82	..	11·19	—0·15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	97·8	79·7	66	0·04	4·20	—4·73
Bellary ..	94·7	75·3	66	..	3·04	+0·05
Cuddapah ..	98·5	78·5	54	..	4·40	—1·68
Madras ..	100·0	81·5	63	..	2·53	—2·01
Bangalore ..	81·3	64·8	90	..	8·49	+2·38
Coimbatore ..	86·4	70·8	92	..	2·81	+0·32
Trichinopoly ..	95·1	72·8	60	..	1·28	—0·96
Vizagapatam ..	96·2	79·2	72	..	1·04	—1·54

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west Punjab and local rain in the north and the east Punjab; Multan has had 1.20", Lahore 0.34" and Delhi 0.17". Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane and the south-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0.29" and Allahabad 0.23". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Sind; Karachi has had 3.55" and Jacobabad 0.20". Skies are heavily cloudedin Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain had fallen in Gujarat and local rain elsewhere; Bhuj has had 0.45", Bhavnagar Para 0.15", Ahmedabad 0.13", Deesa 0.70" and Neemuch 0.18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temparature is in defect at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0.25" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Berar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.32" and Mormugao 0.60". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light local rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0.14" and Belgaum 0.18". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—The storm which was yesterday central at some distance to the north of Bhuj seems to have disappeared. It has again caused heavy rain at Karachi. Light rain has fallen also in upper Sind. There has been a considerable decrease in the rainfall in Gujarat and Kathiawar; nearly general but light to moderate rain has fallen in north Gujarat and light local rain in Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west Punjab and Malabar but local in the north and the east Punjab, the Konkan, West Central India, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, while in the Central Provinces Akola is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Some weakening of the Arabian sea branch of the monsoon is noticeable.

Fairly general rain is likely in Sind; local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the submontane districts of the Punjab; some showers in the United and the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and possibly the Bombay Deccan and West Central India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 21th July 1913.

Details of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Rain	inches	29·679
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	„	78·
Dew Point	„	70·9
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·800
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	84·4
Minimum do. do. ..	„	70·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	234
Fall of Rain	inches	0·42
Total fall during month.. ..	„	26·87
Total rain during year	„	54·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st July	„	0·12

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the Sea at 8—45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st July, 1913, was 29·948 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by 1·5 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	21	m 0	56	25 8
		1	28 a	27 11
Wed.	22	m 1	30	25 7
		1	54 a	27 7
Thurs.	24	m 2	39	25 2
		2	46 a	26 8
Fri.	25	3	17	24 10
		m 3	17	26 2
Sat.	26	m 4	7	24 16
		3	55 a	25 8
Sun.	27	m 5	9	24 14
		4	41 a	25 1

1913		Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in
Tues.	21	m 6	40	25 4
		7	41 a	26 7
Wed.	22	m 7	11	16 12
		8	10 a	18 31
Thurs.	24	m 8	12	17 5
		9	12 a	18 5
Fri.	25	8	46	19 7
		9	48	18 6
Sat.	26	m 9	30	20 5
		10	34 a	18 5
Sun.	27	m 10	27	21 3
		11	34 a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
22. (Tues.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m
23. (Wed..)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m
24. (Thurs.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
19. (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
26. (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m
27. (Sun.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m P M.. New Moon August 2nd, 6h 28.4 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33 0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 21.

The storm has moved into the neighbourhood of Jacobabad and is now disappearing. It has given some heavy rain in Sind and Mount Abu. Except in the region affected by storm there has been a considerable decrease in the rainfall.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East of United Provinces and Sind; fairly general in Bengal and West Coast; and local in the Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls also have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Mysore and Bombay-Deccan. Victoria Point and Diamond Island report three inches; Rangoon four; Barisal one; Jalpaiguri one and half; Lucknow two, Multan one, Hyderabad, Sind six; Karachi four; Jacobabad, quarter; Mount Abu six; Mercara two and Calicut one and half.

Forecast:—A decrease in rainfall in Sind.

S. S. Bankura:—The steamer Bankura, which arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh, reports heavy squalls of wind and rain and heavy sea off ports.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, which arrived in the harbour on Monday from Calcutta, reports find weather in the Bay of Bengal, strong and heavy sea from Cochin to port.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, reports very strong gale with mountainous sea

THREE LIVING ON 3s. A WEEK.

A story of how a family is trying to exist on 3s. a week was told at the Shoreditch County Court, on July 1, before his Hon. Judge Smyly, K.C., says the "Daily Telegraph." Thomas Hawey, of 121, St. John's-road, Hoxton, a carpenter and handy man, appeared to answer a judgment summons issued at the instance of Messrs. J. G. Graves (Limited), of Wesville, Sheffield. He said he had had a series of misfortune, which had culminated in a state of absolute starvation. He was laid up fifteen weeks with bronchitis and double pneumonia, followed by another illness, and then his nine-year-old daughter died. He was now doing two days' work a week, earning 10s. 6d. of which he had to pay 7s. 6d. for rent, his landlord being his employer. He had a wife and a seven-year-old daughter to keep out of the balance, and it meant absolute starvation.

Judge Smyly: It must be starvation as it only leaves 3s. a week.

Defendant: It is, your honour; I am only too well aware of it, and it has been the same since last year, when I was given up for dead.

Judge Smyly: I doubt if you would be strong enough to do the work if you got it. I will make a new order of 2s. a month, with no committal.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

"BOMB" FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Whilst a sorter at the London South-Eastern District Post Office was going through the parcels which had formed part of the 4.40 collection in July, he came across a package containing something in the semblance of a bomb. It was addressed to "Mr. L. George, Dowling Street, Whitehall."

The package was taken to Southwark police-station and later sent on to the special branch at Scotland Yard.

On a piece of paper inside the packet was a newspaper cutting having reference to hunger striking, and calling upon male prisoners to follow the example of imprisoned Suffragists.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 19.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Government Paper Market opened firm and a large amount of business was reported through the Market closed at 3. p. m. on account of Saturday. The opening rate was *Rs.* 96-11. but it subsequently improved and touched Rs. 97. Later on under selling pressure, reaction followed and the Market closed at Rs. 97-13 (buyers) for 31st July delivery. 97-13 (buyers) for 31st July delivery. To-day business was done for 29th August delivery at about annas three less than the rate ruling for 31st July delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were pleaced in a lot at Rs. 102-10:

SHARES.

The Cotton Share Market remained active to-day and at the opening business was done at higher rates. But at the close the prices of almost all shares receded a few points.

Standars were pleaced in the morning at Rs. 1,435 declined to Rs. 1,415 but closed at Rs. 1,420 for August delivery.

Finlay declined to Rs. 362-8 for August.

Swans were pleaced at prices varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 305 for August delivery.

Colaba stood at Rs. 1,500 for August. Centrals declined to Rs. 2,125 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,720 for August. Western India Mill shares were placed at Rs. 622-8.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 68-4 c.d.

Tapty Valley Railway shares improved to Rs. 607-8. Gujrat Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 121 and Rs. 121-8.

Upper Sind Light Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 15-8-0 Premium (Rs. 50 paid up). There was no doing in Press Shares.

Tata Iron Steel shares remained unchanged.

July 21.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market exhibited a few fluctuations to-day during the course of the day. The market opened at Rs. 96-13, improved to Rs. 96-14-6, but closed at Rs. 96-12 (sellers) for the 31st July delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at annas three less.

The ready paper was placed at anna one less than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened rather weak but closed firm. David opened at Rs. 545 but closed at Rs. 544-8 for August. Fazulbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 570 to Rs. 575 for August.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,425 for August.

Ahmedabad Advance moved up to Rs. 925 for August.

Phoenix were placed at Rs. 167-3.

Kohinoors stood steady at Rs. 800.

Shivrajpoor Syndicates were placed at Rs. 22-8 in a lot.

Upper Sind Light Ry. Shares kept in demand at Rs. 15 premium.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares stood firm. Ordinary improved to Rs. 94-4.

Bombay Tram Preference improved to Rs. 177.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Share Market was quiet but steady with a fair volume of business passing in jute shares, the prices of which showed an upward tendency. The Jute Market was very quiet with sellers at eight annas lower not getting on and buyers being quite indifferent. The Gunny Market was also quiet with very little doing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 21

Opening Tone ..	..	..	..	Dull.
Estimated Sales..	..	..	..	8,000
Total Imports ..	..	..	..	12,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing Prices.	To-day's price
J. A.	6·45	6·45
A. S.	6·38	6·38
S. O.	6·25	6·26
O. N	6·21	6·22
N. D.	6·17	6.18
J.	6·16	6.17
F. M.	6·16	6.17
M. A	6·18	6.19
		6·20

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 21.

In face of good crop accounts the market show some signs of improvement. Basic conditions, however in the world's progress and trade, especially the textile trade, appear to be so sound that until a very full crop is assured, 11¼ cent. per pound does not look dear. Any change in the crop out-look is likely to be for the worse, and any change in trade conditions is likely to be better. As regards the condition of the growing crop all leading authorities admit that growing crop is about a fortnight late and we must know that it is July and August that tell the story. One cannot hurt or kill the crop much until the fruit is on the plant. The fact is, that we are now in the crop scare season, so some experienced and successful cotton people are bullish in their ideas.

The local market with a normal turn-over is quiet. F. C. Bengal is quoted at Rs. 23 and Good Broach at Rs. 28.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
E. G. Bengals ..	..	235½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	247	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingunghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	241	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	270	..	..	25-1-14
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Punjami, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	280	..	..	25-7-13
Do. ..	..	285½	..	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	258	..	..
Westerns, Churka ..	..	260	..	25-7-13
M. G. Westerns ..	..	265	..	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	277/8	..	do.
M. G. Compts ..	..	267	..	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bilapore ..	..	..	..	do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bij ..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 22.

534. *Arms.*—The Corps having been re-armed with the short B. M. rifles, all long M. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

535. *Signalling Class.*—The signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

536. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

537. *Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 7-30. a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress-Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

538. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6·45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "B" Company will parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 7.A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

539. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at Head-Quarters at 7. P.M.
Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle, Lanipostis.

540. *Recruits.*—Men who are desirous of joining "B" Company are requested to be at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

541. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following date Diauances will be notified from time to time in orders.

July 27th Sunday,
„ 29th Tuesday,
August 5th, Tuesday.
„ 10th, Sunday.
„ 16th Saturday (holiday)
„ 24th, Sunday.
„ 31st Sunday.
September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

542. In accordance with Brigade Order No 185 dated 16th July 1913, the undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence in and out of India from 16th July 1913 to 15th February 1914:.

Lieut-Colonel P.R.Cadell, C.I.E.

543. Lesture. The following extract from Brigade Orders dated 16th July 1913 is published for informa ion:—
No. 190. he following programe of lectures on Musketry will be given bo Lieut. R.H. Strangeet, 1st Bn. the Sherwood Foresters, at the places, dates and time given below.

6.30.P.M. 4th August, R.G.A. Lecture Room. "Elementary Training".
6.30.P.M. 11th August. B.V.A. Head-Quarters. "Theory of Rifle fire"
6.30.P.M. 18th August. R.G.A. Lecture Room. "Range, Field & Fire Direction Practices."
6'30.P.M. 25th August. B.V.A. Head-Quarters, Infantry Fire in Battle

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 21.

168. Major W. Boughton Chambers is attached to No. 3 Company Kirkee, for purposes of drill and duty during the ensuing drill season.

169. The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-0 P. M. on Tuesday 22nd instant.

165. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st instant at 9-30 p. m.

(1) Business—Roll of B. V. A., Bombay Defence scheme.

(2) Regimental Institute.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,655 XD
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	68¼
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,744
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Kangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	0	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	0 o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/8
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	30
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8/
Eastern Bank, Ld.,£4	New	5 o/o	80
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	925
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Benar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manuig. ..	..	..	430
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,27-8
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,125
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	795
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,500
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coloria ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	282-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	544/8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	196
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	572/8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,635
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	562/8
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	165
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390
Konimoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	809
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,492-8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	290
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,185
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	345
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	167/8
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do. Nil.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,425
Sun ..	Oct.	..	12½/12
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	3½	23½
Swan ..	New O	12½	307/8
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	30	1,720
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,420
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton {C. P.	..	Nil.	465
	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	615
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	95

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R	R.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	..	45	500
Brcul's Cawnpore ..	..	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	ec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	13¾
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mohuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkari, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	135

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

BRITAIN'S BEST

Small Car

10/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4850 SOLE AGENTS: HILL SAWYER & Co.,

BOMBAY,
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

D'SILVA—6th July, at "Aviemore," Yercaud the wife of A. R. D'Silva, of a daughter.

GARGA—5th July, at Calcutta, to the Rani and Raja Gopal Prosad Garga, of Mahisadal, a son.

DEATHS.

CAMA—July 20th, at his own residence, Cumballa Hill Dispensary, near Kemp's Dr. M. D. Cama, son of the late Dossabhoy Framji Cama.

PEREIRA—3rd July, at San Thome, Isabel Mary, widow of the late Bernard Pereira, of the P. W. Secretariat in her 77th year.

TREMENHEERE.—3rd July, at the Mission House, Negapatam, George Henry Wynn Tremenheere, Captain and Honorary Major (Retired), 102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; aged 73.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: G. I. P. v. Sherwood Foresters Cooperage, 5-45.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 3-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Mr. Nelson Fraser on "Some Portic Themes", 6-30.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra steamer Itria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Grand Ballard Concert by Mrs. Ben Hick at Y. W. C. A., 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

American-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 22, 1913.

We have to apologise to our readers for the late publication of "The Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday and yesterday, which was due to a breakdown in the mechanical arrangements caused by the present climatic conditions. Measures have been taken to obviate any such mishap in the future.

ADRIANOPLE RECOVERED

History in the South-East of Europe continues to be made and re-made at lightning speed. To-day comes the news that the Turks, after a short conflict with the small garrison, have re-entered Adrianople, the fortress that was won from them by the Bulgarians a few short weeks since, after a vast expenditure of blood. Thus the cup of Bulgarian humiliation is almost full, and it only remains for the allied forces of Greece and Servia on the one hand, and the rapidly advancing army of the Rumanians on the other, to arrive at the gates of Sofia, to fill it to overflowing. The expectation, which seems to have prevailed in certain quarters, that Turkey would remain an indifferent spectator of the events now moving in the Balkans, was singularly ill-founded and has now, at any rate, been entirely falsified. If the Concert of the Powers elected to let the Balkan States fight out their quarrel in defiance of the Treaty of London, the ink of which is hardly dry, they need not be surprised, if Turkey, the recent victim of such an alliance as is now shattering the power of Bulgaria, takes advantage of the latter's helplessness to recover something of what she has lost. Nor can we see that the Powers, who have been complacently resigned to the spectacle of the defiance of their stern behest to keep the peace in the case of Bulgaria and her opponents, have any reasonable ground upon which to protest against Turkey's advance beyond the Enos-Midia line. Her published justification of this discarding of a Treaty, which the other signatories had already torn up, may not be diplomatically convincing, but the actual situation is sufficient justification, in all conscience, for Turkey's action. If Bulgaria is not strong enough longer to hold the territories she has taken from the Turks, she must lose them. Unless the Powers choose to eject Turkey from the ground she has now recovered, or the Greek and Servian allies decide subsequently to wrest it from her there is no consideration to prevent her from remaining in possession, for Bulgaria cannot move against her again for another generation, and much may happen in the meantime. But, however content a part of Europe may have been to see Turkey thrust back beyond the Enos-Midia line, there is at least one Power that is interested in seeing that she now has fair-play, and Sir Edward Grey may do something to retrieve the dramatic eleventh-hour failure of his policy, if he now refuses to acquiesce in any coercion of Turkey that may be suggested. As for Greece and Servia their hands are already full enough for the present. They will get from Bulgaria all that they want to go on with and more. The Greeks have Constantinople in their eye as the distant goal [illegible] be reached in time to come, [illegible]ey may well be content to r[illegible] upon what they have gained for the present, and not to strive for what is obviously impossible in the present, or the immediate future. They will be doubtless well enough pleased to see Bulgaria put out of the running as a competitor for the ultimate possession of Constantinople, and the recapture of Adrianople may not also be displeasing to Russia. One need not be surprised, therefore, if Turkey is allowed to remain in her newly recovered possession. Indeed, it is not unlikely that her action has been taken with the friendly acquiescence of the Greek Government.

But, whatever may happen to Constantinople, it is hardly to be believed that the Concert will maintain their passive attitude to the end Can Europe, and more especially those Powers very nearly interested, afford to see the Rumanian, Greek and Servian armies in Sofia, and their commanders dictating the humiliating terms of peace to Tsar Ferdinand? They may have been content to witness the fall of Bulgaria from the dangerous position of dominance, which her dramatic victories over Turkey had given her. But every Power in Europe is interested in the maintenance of the balance of power among the Balkan States and the future peace of Europe is closely concerned with it. We cannot agree that there are any prospects of an early peace in the Balkans, unless the Concert, which has achieved nothing up till now, or has lost anything it did achieve, by being content with mere superficialities, can bring itself into a real agreement to keep the peace. Even the definite humiliation of Bulgaria, leaves behind it so many more conflicting interests that a fresh cause of combat may arise at any moment, and the supine attitude of the major Powers in this last outbreak, is a great encouragement to Greece, Servia, Rumania or Montenegro to seize any advantageous moment that opportunity offers. The assumption that Europe has taken the developments of the last few weeks with surprising calm is somewhat optimistic. Europe had, so to speak, shut up the office and gone to the country for a holiday, and the sudden and dramatic events that followed took her by surprise and found her unready to deal with a situation which she had not the sagacity to foresee. If peace of a lasting character is to be achieved it cannot be by leaving the Balkan States to fight it out among themselves, for that would be a never-ending process, but by the Great Powers really facing the situation and deciding once for all what the future status and divisions of these turbulent peoples are to be.

THE OUDH GALLOWS TRAGEDY.

Not for a long time has any incident in India aroused in Parliament so great and painful an interest as the Sitapur murder scandal, which was brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Swift MacNeill. Following upon the facts disclosed in the debate the report of which we printed last week, the Under-Secretary on July 1st was again bombarded with questions by Mr. Morrell and Mr. MacNeill. Mr. Morrell wanted to know why there should have been so much delay in replying to Sir Henry Cotton, who submitted a statement of the facts to the Secretary of State in January and had to wait until June before a memorandum on behalf of the Government was sent to him.. Mr. Montagu could only say that the delay in sending the memorandum to Sir Henry Cotton was owing to an oversight. This explanation has brought a very severe rebuke from the "Pall Mall Gazette" which regards the oversight as a very awkward circumstance. In a series of editorial [illegible] commenting on the points of the case from day to day, the "Pall Mall Gazette" has brought out clearly the two issues which Sir John Hewett is called upon to face; (1) whether he is able to assure the public that he took all due care in considering the facts; (2) whether he was justified in "sheltering himself behind a technical rule, and letting the men pass to their death while he refused to forward their further appeal to the Viceroy on the ground that it was a few hours too late." The stand taken by the "Pall Mall Gazette" is all the more notable because its notes on Indian matters are the work of a well-known journalist who professes the highest admiration for Sir John Hewett, to say nothing of the reluctance of a Conservative paper to admit any fault in the Indian administration. Mr. Garvin, however, has shown that good service can be rendered in a matter of this kind by a journal which combines a certain democratic feeling with its Toryism. On July 3rd, for example, he printed in an editorial note an attack upon the methods of the India Office which should not be without its effect. It ran as follows:—

Certain questions in Parliament yesterday about the Sitapur murder trial drew renewed attention to the methods of the India Office. Lord Crewe was placed in possession of the allegations regarding this trial on January 24, and called for a report from India. He received the report on April 5, but did not communicate it to Sir Henry Cotton until June 9, when Sir Henry complained about his silence. We are now told that the report was held up in the India Office "owing to an oversight." In our view it was a very awkward oversight. It reminds us of the frequent complaint nowadays that the India Office is one vast warren of somnolent inefficiency and obstruction. No institution in the Empire is more in need of a thorough overhauling, and complete reorganisation upon modern lines. The principles which govern its system are outworn. We never cease to wonder why it is that while Royal Commissions are busily engaged in examining the defects of the Indian Services, and of the Home Civil Service, the India Office is for some mysterious reason exempt, and stands athwart the stream of reform like a neglected island overgrown with dank jungle.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.

Mr. Gould, of the Moral Education League, himself a total abstainer, has been much interested in the progress of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. His observations bring him to the conclusion that the poorer classes in India drink more alcohol than formerly, but the habit is not yet widespread, that educated Indians drink more than they used to do, "following European manners," and that students at college seldom give way to drink. The figures adduced by the "Abkari," the journal of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, are not very reassuring. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from the sale of intoxicants has been quadrupled in thirty-five years. Meanwhile, the attitude of some sections of the leading classes does not represent an unequivocal stand aganst the drinking of alcohol. At the annual general meeting of the India Club of Calcutta, for instance, under the presidency of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., a requisition in favour of removing the restriction against the consumpton of intoxicating liquors in the Club was considered. It was signed by sixteen members, but no one was prepared to take the responsibility of moving the necessary resolution, and the suggestion fell through. It is a noteworthy fact that, of the several great creeds which exercise spiritual and sumptuary dominance over the Indians, one only sanctions drink. And it is significant that the followers of this creed—the Sikhs—do not stand as high as they did in the estimation of their European officers with respect to valour and general physique. If the Association can succeed with the instrumentality of its varied programme in creating an appeal to the Sikh reason, which should have the force of what passes for religious prohibition in other faiths, it will have achieved a success which must remain unsurpassed in the field of genuine moral advancement. The beneficent work of the Association throughout India is chronicled in the July issue of the "Abkari," which contains many good illustrations.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

Sir Hugh Daly left Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Sunday. There was a small dinner party on Saturday evening The following guests were invited:—Sir William Meyer, Dr. Denison Ross, Mrs. D. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Clark, Sir James and Lady DuBoulay, and Colonel W. Campbell. Captain the Honble Horex Ruthven K.D.G.S., arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Saturday as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. There will be a dinner party followed by a reception to meet the Metropolitan and the bishop-designate of Lahore on the 7th August.

Lord Willingdon Visits Mutha Bridge.

On Sunday His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Mr. McKay, Executive Engineer, Poona and Major Greig Military Secretary, motored to Khoregaon, eighteen, miles from Poona, to inspect the bridge across the river Mutha which has many historical connections. The party left Ganeshkhind at 4 p.m. in three cars, two of which arrived at the bridge at 4-45, that which carried Mr. Kennedy arriving half an hour later owing to one of the tyres getting punctured which necessitated delay for its repair. Mr. Michael Kennedy read a complete and lengthy history of the bridge and the part it played in the Maharatta wars. The bridge was reconstructed not very long ago. Their Excellencies and party then made a close inspection of the bridge and afterwards returned to Ganeshkind.

The Commander-in-Chief.

Although H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has recovered from the seizure he had in the beginning of the season it is understood that His Excellency is not likely to remain in office after next, spring though his tenure would not end in the ordinary course until September 1914. No confirmation, however, is yet available.

The Improvement Trust.

A scheme for the imposition of 4 per cent. super duty on land tranfers in the Bombay city for the benefit of the Improvement Trust is now before the Government. This is likely to yield four lakhs annually and this is expected to assist the new operations of the Trust.

Bombay Port Trust Loan.

The four per cent Bombay Port Trust loan of one crore has been sanctioned.

The Punchayat Bill.

We understand that the Bombay Government draft Panchayat Bill is now before the Government of India. The question of village organisation was fully discussed by the Hobhouse Commission and they recommended the establishment of Panchayat Courts under very simple rules. What they suggested was a village court of equity and not necessarily a bad imitation of the regular law courts.

The Calcutta Corporation.

We learn that the Government of Bengal will shortly invite public opinion on the subject of the reconstitution of the Calcutta Municipality. It may be recalled that the Royal Decentralization Commission examined the constitutions of the several presidency municipalities and preferred the Bombay model to the rest. It is believed that the tentative scheme which Lord Carmichael's Government may place before the public will be after the model of the Bombay Corporation and possibly the number of Commissioners will be increased to the Bombay number which is 72 or probably more. There will be an honorary Chairman and a salaried Commissioner who will be the head of the Executive. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Hobhouse wrote:—"We concur with Sir Herbert Risley in preferring the Bombay system of a nominated official Commissioner, with an elected Chairman of the Corporation, to that of a nominated official Chairman which applies in Calcutta and Madras. The Bombay method, while keeping the executive power in the hands of an experienced official, provides a dignified post as a reward for, and an incentive to, public spirit and interest in municipal affairs."

First Indian Lady Shastri.

Kumari Pandita Satyawati, a student of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullunder, has taken a high place in the last Shastri Examination of the Punjab University. This test demands a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit literature from candidates, only eighteen out of 113 having passed at the last examination. Kumari Satyawati is the first Indian lady "Shastri" and it is to be hoped her example will be followed by many other.

Romance and the Comptons.

In connection with the Northampton breach of promise case, a full report of which appeared in the "Chronicle" on Saturday, it is interesting to recall that romantic marriages have not been unknown in the Compton family. Apart from the well-known case of the first Earl, who married the daughter of a former Lord Mayor of London, whom he carried off in a basket, there was also that of the great-great-grandfather of the present Marquis, who, when a young man met with an accident while shooting in the Highlands. He had the good fortune to be nursed by a very pretty and charming lady, a Miss MacLean, and, quickly falling in love, eventually married her, despite his father's opposition, thereby bringing into the family the fine property of Torloisk, in the island of Mull.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday was a day of brilliant sunshine and fine weather in Bombay, a gentle breeze alleviating the heat of the sun. The sea, which according to incoming pilots, had been exceptionally rough outside Bombay for the preceding two or three days, had calmed down and conditions on the football ground were admirable, the Cooperage drying very quickly.

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Monday morning there were in Bombay three attacks of plague and one death out of a total mortality of 86. The mortality for the corresponding period of the preceding year was 115 and that for the year before 62. The three attacks of plague were reported from the Fort. There were no deaths from cholera nor from small-pox. Out of 1,235 rats caught, seventeen were found to be plague infected.

A Lancashire Hand-Loom Weaver.

Readers of our leading article yesterday on the Indian hand-loom will be interested to learn that at Darwen in Lancashire lives an old man named Edward Eccles, who is the last of that city's hand-loom weavers. On a loom more than a hundred years old Eccles weaves his silken cloth—no longer cotton or linen—with "unbounded enthusiasm" for the work and "always trying for something new in design," according to the "Cotton Factory Times." Mr. Eccles belongs to a family which has followed the trade for something like two hundred years. He did try working in a mill, but he came back to his hand-loom, at which he is ready to go on weaving till he dies .The pathetic story of the old weaver working away at his obsolete trade in the very heart of the power-loom's own country would have moved the soul of Carlyle or Ruskin to genuine admiration. Darwen, it may be added, has industrially a combination of cotton mills, coal mines, paper mills and iron works. Recently Bombay and Karachi indented for a large consignment of sewer pipes from the town.

Princess Patricia.

Following closely on the announcement of the engagement of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Duchess of Fife comes a rumour of a match between Princess Patricia and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The present Grand Duke is Adolphus Firedrich, who was born in 1882, and is thus only four years older than Princess Patricia. According to a Home paper, the rumour is baseless, "Princess Pat," who is exceedingly popular in both England and the States is said to be too devoted to England and everything English to relish the idea of a permanent home in a German principality. Besides, it is well-known that Her Royal Highness has had several desirable suitors for her hand, notably the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, whose younger brother married the only daughter of the Kaiser a few weeks ago. Princess Patricia could not see her way to accepting the hand of her cousin, the young Hanoverian Prince, who was afterwards killed in a motor accident.

K. C.'s in the Commons.

The election of Mr. Gordon Hewart for Leicester, remarks the "Westminster Gazette" still further increases the strong representation of King's Counsel in the House and brings the number very nearly to fifty. Some of these are K.C.'s twice over, as in the case of Sir E. Carson and Mr. Campbell among Conservative Unionists and Mr. Tim Healy among the Nationalists. Mr. Falconer is a Writer to the Signet and Mr. Martin a K.C. of the Canadian Bar. King's Counsel are also well represented on the Front Benches apart from present and former Attorneys and Solicitors-General, and include Mr. Asquith, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Ure for the Government, and Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. F. E. Smith for the Opposition.

Oil-Fuel and the Baku Wells.

Mr. Churchill's statement on the Navy in the House of Commons dwelt *inter alia* on the important question of oil-fuel. Coal has not yet had its day, but the great advantage of liquid fuels is that it enables the construction of vessels of very high speed compared with their dimensions. Mr. Churchill said that in the opinion of the Admiralty the only solution of the question of oil supply was a contract with the Mexican Eagle Company and added that the peculiar advantage, enjoyed by England with her strongest fleet was that it would not be obliged, as other nations would be, to leave the high Seas to replenish her fuel supply. Though it cannot be averred that England is doing all she might to develop the resources of her own possessions, in this connection it is highly instructive to note the ruinously backward policy of Russia with regard to deriving prudent advantage from her vast oil fields at Baku. In a letter of considerable length to the "Times" Mr. Herbert Allen last month exposed the incredibly fatuous policy of Russia with regard to this highly valuable source of its revenue. The oil bearing plots are sold by auction to the highest bidders. And there is an insane competition in which no method is decernible. The bidding for plots is furiously contested not with the object of exploiting them, but of keeping them idle for two or three years thereby protecting the adjacent plots which the lessees are at present working." According to Mr. Allen the first results of the auctions, if they are confirmed—which in Russia they may not be,—and should a period of intensive drilling ensue, would be to demoralize the labour markets and later on induce strikes, riots and probably racial disturbances. The Russian government derives a revenue of £10,000,000 per annum from the oil industry and yet the fields have never been geologically surveyed and there is no map of them.

A Mosquito Plague at Epping Forest.

It is probable, according to the London correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald," that the services of the staff of the London School of Tropical Medicine may have to be called upon to advise as to the best way of dealing with the mosquito plague that is proving such a nuisance in Epping Forest and the adjoining neighbourhood. Some twenty or twenty-five years ago saw the first oncoming of these insects into this district to any appreciable extent, its proximity to the Thames leading to the conclusion that they were brought to England in the form of eggs concealed in cargoes from foreign mosquito-infested countries. Whatever the explanation may be, there is no doubt that the weather in the last winter and spring has led to their breeding in vast numbers. The annoyance caused by them has been brought to the notice of the nearest local authorities, one of which, the Chingford Urban District Council, has called a conference of local authorities to meet on September 23 to consider the question.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

DATE NOT FIXED FOR HEARING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 21.

In the matter of Mrs. Besant's application for a stay of further proceedings, which was posted for hearing today before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, Mr. C. P. Ramswamy Iyer, anticipating Mrs. Besant, submitted that arrangements were being made to expedite the hearing of the appeal against Mr. Justice Bakewell's order, and that the present application was therefore unnecessary. The Chief Justice remarked that it was desirable to expedite the hearing of the appeal.

Mrs. Besant submitted that she would not press her present application if an arrangement was made to hear the appeal soon. She was anxious that the execution of Mr. Justice Bakewell's decree should not take place until after the disposal of the appeal. She had returned from England after seeing the boys. She had obtained the best possible legal advice, and her present application was based on that advice.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted that if the appeal was heard soon he would advise his client not to proceed against Mrs. Besant for contempt of court. Mrs. Besant's affidavits would be a defence to any application for contempt, and could not constitute grounds for staying further proceedings.

Mrs. Besant replied that if her application was dismissed it would place her in a false position. If she did not press her application it was solely with a view to the convenience of court.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer said that he did not desire allegations in affidavits to go into the record.

The Chief Justice at this stage observed that they would adjourn the application till after disposal of the appeal.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted that after consulting Mrs. Besant he would intimate to the Registrar the date which would suit both parties for the hearing of the appeal.

PROF BOSE ON NERVOUS IMPULSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Royal Society, publishes in its recent number of the Philosophical Transactions a complete account of Prof. Bose's discovery of nervous impulse, in the mimosa, and says that Prof. Bose's investigation has upset the hitherto accepted theory and demonstrated the identical nature of the nervous impulse in the plant and animal. This investigation is expected to cast a flood of light on the very obscure phenomenon of nervous impulse, in general and the causes operative in bringing about the degeneration of the normal function of the nerve.

TURKS ENTER ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTERNATION IN EUROPE.

POWERS' PROBABLE ACTION.

SERVIANS INVADE BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

Apart from the capture of the Bulgarian brigade by the Rumanians, there has been no engagement of serious importance in the Balkans recently, but sharp encounters have continued all along the frontier.

The Servians have entered Bulgarian territory near St. Nicholas, the Bulgarians falling back and ordering all the inhabitants to leave the district.

Rumania has declined to conclude a separate peace treaty with Bulgaria.

RUMANIAN ADVANCE EASTWARD.

The Rumanians are advancing in an easterly direction and are threatening Eastern Rumelia.

THE GREEK ADVANCE.

The Greek army continues a general advance. The Greeks captured twenty two guns in the recent fighting.

BULGARIA'S OFFER.

SOFIA, July 21.

Bulgaria has sent peace delegates to Nish and has agreed to Rumania taking part in the negotiations there.

Bulgaria has offered Rumania an important cession of territory, which the latter has accepted.

The Turks have reached Kuleli Burgas.

BULGARIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Bulgarian Peace Commissioners, M. Ivantcheff and General Paprikoff are hurrying to Nish.

The Rumanians are already within thirty miles of Sofia, but it is explained in Bukharest that cavalry reconnaissances necessitated by military plans, do not imply occupation.

BALKAN STATES AND RUSSIA.

ATHENS, July 21.

The Greek, Servian and Montenegrin Governments have replied to Russia's representations that they are ready to negotiatiate peace with Bulgaria direct, but that they will not conclude an armistice before Bulgaria accepts the peace preliminaries.

AT THE GATES OF ADRIANOPLE.

PORTE'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.

The Government has ordered the Army to occupy Thrace and Adrianople.

Turkey has sent a Note to the Powers declaring that the Bulgarians' delay in evacuating Turkish territory showed a manifest intention to misinterpret the term Enos-Midia line, which the Porte insists must follow Maritza northward to Adrianople. The Porte would have preferred to settle the question with Bulgaria through diplomatic channels but says that the latter's at citie ake hope of a diplomatic soluti impo sible.

BULGARIA ALONE TO BLAME.

The Porte hopes that the Powers will recognise that recent developments compel Turkey to secure as soon as possible a frontier which will guarantee the safety of the capital, and advise Bulgaria accordingly.

The Porte casts on Bulgaria the sole responsibility for possible hostilities.

FORESHADOWING A DECLARATION OF WAR.

The note is regarded as foreshadowing a declaration of war which is necessary to enable Turkey to recover the liberty of action compromised by the Peace of London.

While great reticence is observed regarding the position of the Turkish main army it is understood that patrols were in sight of Adrianople yesterday.

TURKS ENTER ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, July 21.

A message to the "Times" from Sofia states that the Turks entered Adrianople after a short conflict with the small garrison.

CONSTERNATION IN EUROPE.

POWERS AND THE LONDON TREATY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

The Powers hitherto were firmly persuaded that the Turkish advance on Adrianople was not seriously meant, but was merely intended to placate the Chauvinists in Constantinople by the appearance of activity. The Turkish Ambassadors undoubtedly gave positive assurances to this effect in the different capitals.

Consequently the news of the seizure of Adrianople, coupled with the Turkish Note to the Powers justifying the step by a new interpretation of the Enos-Midia Line, has created something akin to consternation in European capitals.

The Powers are so closely identified with the London Treaty of Peace that they cannot possibly accept the overt flouting by the Turks, even if the latter purpose regularising the situation and resolve to declare war on Bulgaria as they talk of doing. There are undoubtedly means of exercising strong pressure on Turkey; the difficulty will be to agree thereon.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VSITS THE POONA SEVA SADAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 21.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon this afternoon visited the Poona Seva Sadan classes in Sukerwar Peth near the Reay Market. Her Ladyship, who was accompanied by Miss Nesbitt and Captain Goldie ,A. D .C., was received by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Kashibai Kanetkar, Mrs. Yamnabai Bhat, Mrs. Herabai Pudumjee, Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Rao, Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan and Mr. Devdhar. After being conducted round the several classes, Lady Willingdon was taken to the main hall, in which a large gathering of Hindu ladies of the city was assembled. A song of welcome was sung by some of the ladies of the school after which Mr. Devdhar, the General Secretary, read a report of the Institute in the course of which he said:—"Our institution is thoroughly non-sectarian in its character and aims at the service of humanity without any distinction of caste and creed. Its work is so planned that while being practically useful it can implant into the minds of those who come under its influence higher ideals of womanhood and social usefulness. Its object is to make the Indian women better fitted to discharge their domestic and social functions and to take their proper place in the social life. With these objects in view we have undertaken work in four different directions. We have eight classes to give literary education and the number on the roll to-day is over 50 in these classes. We have again purely industrial classes in which we teach simple and high-class needle work, gold and silver embroidery work, silk and woolen work, knitting, and hosiery, work, and painting. In this way we have seven classes, three being located outside and their number on the roll is 75. Moreover, there are arrangements made to teach ladies attending these classes simple truths about sanitation, hygiene and home nursing, in addition to the instructions in first aid. Of these those that are found competent to take specialised courses are sent to different institutions according to their natural propensities.

A dialogue between two nurses and a sepeech by Mrs. Ranade thanking Her Excellency for her kind visit, concluded the proceedings.

OUDH EXECUTIONS SCANDAL.

DESPATCH RECEIVED FROM HOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.

It is understood that a despatch from the India Office on the Oudh execution case has been received in India and the questions of modification or otherwise of the rules of appeal for mercy and other cognate matters are already receiving careful consideration by the Government of India.

MR. FRY'S FORTUNE.

BEQUESTS FOR CHARITIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

The late Mr. J. S. Fry, of Fry and Sons, left £700,000. He bequeathed £149,000 for charities including £43,000 for missionary societies.

BREACH ON N. W. RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 21.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway at Karachi wires:—The railway has been breached at mile 72 and 74 to 76 between Jhimpir and Braudabad. The last train to get through was the down Quetta mail on Sunday, which arrived at Karachi several hours late. Transhipment at present is impossible and trains are being terminated and started from Kotri. Storm shows signs of abating. Communication will probably be restored in 24 hours after rain stops.

BOMBS IN LISBON.

CIVIL GUARD KILLED.

TWENTY ARRESTS MADE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LISBON, July 20.

While the police were holding up some motor cars in connection with an anticipated bomb attack, at different points in the city, a man standing near threw a bomb and killed a civil guard.

A sentinel at the barracks was also fired on and badly wounded.

Twenty arrests have been made.

MRS. PANKHURST'S ESCAPE.

"VEILED WOMAN'S" HOAX ON DETECTIVES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

It transpires that Mrs. Pankhurst was not arrested. The detectives were hoaxed by a veiled woman leaving Mrs. Pankhurst's house, who was got up exactly to resemble Mrs. Pankhurst. The woman was conveyed to the station where the arrest was found to be a mistake.

It is believed that Mrs. Pankhurst escaped from the house while the detectives were thus temporarily drawn off, as a crowd of Suffragettes greeted the detectives on their return with derisive cheers.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

P. W. D. CONTRACTOR CHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

At the Allahabad High Court criminal sessions to-day, presided over by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards, A. C. Jones, proprietor of Baker, Anson and Company, Cawnpore, was placed on his trial on two charges of criminal breach of trust under Section 409 I.P.C. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. W. Wallach, Government Advocate, with Mr. Boys and Mr. Banerji, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Ross Alston and David for the accused.

Mr. Wallach in opening the case for the Crown detailed the facts of the case. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that the accused was entrusted by the Public Works Department, Cawnpore, to sell certain roadside trees by auction on the Grand Trunk Road and Kalpi Road and that the accused sold the trees on the former road to one Pir Baksh for Rs. 4,755 but paid the P.W.D., only Rs. 1,200, reporting this was the price fetched. In the second charge the trees were alleged to have been sold for Rs. 625 but only Rs. 429 were credited to Government. The prosecution alleged that the accused had thereby committed criminal breach of trust as a agent of the P.W.D. in respect of the two sums of money

INDO-BURMAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

BURMA CHAMBER'S OPINION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 21.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce in reply to the letter from the Commissioner of Sagaing Division, soliciting the advice of the Chamber as to the desirability of connecting India and Burma by means of railway and suggesting that such a railway should be for political, financial and commercial reasons, and pass through Hukong Valley, have dissented from the suggestion and pointed out that from a commercial point of view nothing can be advanced at present in favour of either the Hukong Valley route or the Manipur route.

THE CONGRESS.

CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE ELECTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 21.

At a largely attended meeting of the reception committee of the Congress was held here on Saturday under the presidency of Ghullamalli Chagla, the leader of the Mahomedan community the Hon. Mr. Harchand Rai was elected Chairman of the reception committee; Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing and Ghullamalli Chaigla, General Secretaries; Messrs. Lokamal Achalsing and Kaloomal and Jhamanmal, Secretaries; Messrs Dipchand and Shewaram, Treasurers, Credit Bank, Bankers.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Richard W. Levett of Nillakande Estate, Ceylon only son of Mr. Walter Levett of Wyastone, Herefordshire, and Rachel Mitford, younger daughter of the late Commander Keppel Garnier, R.N., and Mrs. Keppel Garnier of Froyle House, Farcham, Hants.

"A BRUTAL INDIGNITY."

LORD C. BERESFORD'S DENUNCIATION.

MR. CHURCHILL AND OIL CONTRACTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 20.

In a letter to the press Lord Charles Beresford desoribes Mr. Churchill's action in reading a declaration of the Admiralty's disinterestedness in any oil concern as a brutal indignity inflicted upon his fellow-members on the Board.

Lord Charles Beresford also denounces the failure to meet the shortage of six heavy ships, and the policy of making so many vessels dependent on oil before a supply is assured.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CHANGES IN GENERAL LIST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 21.

The following changes take place in the general list of the Finance Department:—

Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General, Madras takes two and a half months' leave. Mr. J. C. Mitra officiates for him.

Mr. Waterfield officiates for Mr. Mitra as Comptroller, Indian Treasury.

Mr. Levett Yates, Accountant-General, Post and Telegraph, takes two months' leave by the end of this month. Mr. French will officiate for him.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 21.

In the second round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition Chinsura Sporting lost to the King's Own by five goals to one

THIRD ROUND.

In the third round the Royal Irish Rifles beat the E. B. S. R. by five goals, all of which were scored in the second half. The Railway men defended well in the first half, but then fell to pieces.

The King's Own will now meet the Calcutta F. C. and the winerns meet the R. I. R. On the other side the Black Watch meet the Argylls.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTA, July 21.

The Mohan Bagan Club having lodged a protest with the I.F.A. Council to the effect that the condition of the C.F.C. ground was anything but playable on Friday when they met E.B.S.R. and that the lines had been washed out and that the light was very bad when extra time was proceeded with. the Council considered the matter on the Dalhousie ground on Saturday evening and after some discussion threw out the protest by a small majority.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 21.

The 20th Deccan Horse were beaten in the final of the Polo Tournament this afternoon by the 26th Light Cavalry, by 6 goals to 5.

At half-time the score was 26th Light Cavalry 4 goals to nil. In the fourth period the losers hit three goals to nil and one each more in the succeeding chukkers, equalising twice. Finally, however the 26th shot the odd deciding goal in the last half minute of the closing period.

Colonel R. Betham in asking Lady Daly to present the Cup and smaller trophies to the members of the winning team remarked in congratulating the 26th that the issue would have been different if 20th Deccan Horse had the services of Captains Campbell, Ross and Morgan.

CRICKET AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 21.

A two-days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Belgum Gymkhana began here to-day. Poona had the first use of wickets and scored 250 runs, Major Greig carrying his bat for 94 after a brilliantly played innings. Captain Merriman 39 and Mr. Gordon 35 put up the next best scores, Belgaum began well but fell off, having four wickets down for 73 when play closed for the day.

SIMLA MASONIC BALL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 21.

The annual masonic ball of Lodge "Hymalyan Brotherhood" will not take place during the course of the masonic week. It will be fixed for Wednesday the 3rd September at the Hotel Cecil and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will be present.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION IN THE CITY.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ACCEPTED.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a report of the Corporation committee regarding the proposed introduction of compulsory re-vaccination. The report has already been published. The committee by a majority recommended that re-vaccination should be encouraged by voluntary methods, but that it should not be made compulsory.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the adoption of the report. In doing so, Sir Pherozeshah said that it would be observed that the majority of the committee upon a very careful consideration of the whole question came to the conclusion which was embodied in para. 3 of the Report and which was to the effect "that while it is desirable that re-vaccination should be encouraged by voluntary methods it should not be made compulsory. The Committee therefore recommend that Government may be informed accordingly.

It would be observed, Sir Pherozeshah said that the committee had pointed out that they were not against re-vaccination at all, but all they said was that it would be desirable to encourage re-vaccination by voluntary methods. He hoped that members would bear in mind that an attempt had been made in a letter sent round to the members of the Corporation to misrepresent the decision arrived at by the Committee and it was made to appear that all that the committee had recommended was that under no circumstances re-vaccination should be made compulsory. He, however, hoped that it would be borne in mind that that was not so and the real view would be correctly apprehended.

Turning to the subject itself, Sir Pherozeshah said he had been on almost all the committee that had considered this question and he was also one of those who had joined in asking the Government in making re-vaccination compulsory. Since then he had not been influenced by the huge mass of literature of a miscellaneous character, he confessed it had failed to produce any effect on his mind but he was influenced by the various systems regarding re-vaccination that had come to light not in England but also in other civilised countries. Even in England under the conscience clause, about fifty per cent. of the population did not get themselves re-vaccinated, and he thought it was not right to ignore the circumstances that had given rise to such a feeling. And in a country like India it was absolutely necessary to proceed with caution and it would be unfortunate indeed if any hasty step might raise a feeling against primary vaccination. It was after the consideration of these practical circumstances, the committee considered that the better course was to proceed by voluntary methods. In India, where the social habits of the people were more difficult than those of other countries, it was incumbent on them to bear that circumstance in mind, more particularly in the case of Mahomedans, among whom a great deal of discontent and opposition would be aroused by making re-vaccination compulsory and that should be avoided and they must remain content with the great results achieved by primary vaccination. Re-vaccination was a protection no doubt, but it was by no means a complete protection against the disease. When he signed the first report, he had just returned from England and had not time to verify the figures placed before him but after a careful consideration he found that in some cases re-vaccination had not secured a complete immunity. Those were the considerations which induced the majority of the committee to make this recommendation.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

SIR BALCHANDRA'S AMENDMENT

Sir Balchandra then rose to oppose the proposition. He said they were not dealing with this question *de novo* but it was now twenty-five years since the compulsory vaccination act had been passed and it was found to be working quite satisfactorily. The committee had in the first instance when it considered the question with an open mind recommended that the circumtances of Bombay were such that re-vaccination should be made compulsory He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that re-vaccination was not entirely protective; nothing was protective in that way but it was reasonably so. This, he said, was a scientific question and when they were dealing with such questions and when the opinion of medical men regarding those questions was almost unanimous, he thought they should be guided by the opinion of such people. Nothing fresh had occurred since the expresson of the Corporation's opinion on the subject and it was their duty as custodians of the health of people that they should adopt measures of a nature calculated to protect the population from such diseases and he trusted the Corporation would think twice before taking such a retrograde step. He thought that the stage of caution had passed and the stage of action had come and he appealed to them to take action and not display any weakness. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the report be recorded and the President be requested to inform Government that after a very careful consideration the Corporation adhere to the decision already arrived at by them and communicated to Government in their letter of 27th May, 1911.

Dr. A. A. Gaya, in seconding the amendment, said in England 98 per cent. of the population took advantage of vaccination and re-vaccination while only two per cent. took shelter of the Conscience Clause and that too on the ground of liberty of the subject. He strongly supported Sir Bhalchandra's amendment.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla deplored that on a highly sanitary subject like the present one any discussion should be brought on in a board which was mainly composed of by people and a mere sprinkling of medical men. He said that the ground of feelings of people had been answered by Sir Pherozeshah himself in his first letter to Government in the following words:—"The Corporation have very anxiously considered whether in view of the diversity of creeds and customs obtaining amongst the inhabitants of this City, there would be any objection to the proposal to resort to compulsion in this matter and whether it would be practicable to give effect to the proposed measure, and they believe it will be perfectly feasible to give effect to their proposal without in any way offending the susceptibilities of the different communities." He was, therefore, in favour of the amendment.

Dr. T. B. Nariman said he was in favour of re-vaccination, but he maintained that if primary vaccination was carried out most efficiently, the chances of an attack of small-pox were most remote.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Dr. R. T. Nariman then moved as an amendment "that the Committee's report be approved and adopted and the President be asked to inform Government that the Corporation are of opinion that primary vaccination should be made compulsory all throughout British India, and so far as possible induce the native and other States in India to do so; to make primary vaccination compulsory on all those who come from unprotected places and are not even primarily vaccinated before or soon after they enter the City; to make re-vaccination voluntary by giving ample facilities for re-vaccination with good fresh calf vaccine or lymph to the people who voluntarily desire it."

Dr. Javle seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he supported the Committee's report on two grounds. The first was that the whole problem was not free from doubt that re-vaccination should not be resorted to at the present stage. His second point was that after two years they would be in a better position to advocate or not to advocate compulsory re-vaccination in the light of experience gained. His only regret was that the Committee had not come forward with any suggestions for the voluntary methods that should be employed to popularise re-vaccination.

Dr. E. Moses said that provision should also be made for the betterment of primary vaccination.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati said no case had been made out to introduce compulsory re-vaccination. In England they had a Conscience Clause and he did not understand why they should not have a similar clause in India, more particularly when there was much to be said on the other side.

Dr. Jehangir spoke against the report of the Committee. In supporting Sir Bhalchandra's amendment, he asked the source of Sir Pherozeshah for his statement that in England fifty per cent. of the population had taken shelter under the Conscience Clause.

Dr. Sukhia said they should not make re-vaccination compulsory for the sake of peace and harmony in the city.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REPLY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was then called upon to reply. He said it had been remarked that he (the speaker) had signed the first report and sent it to Government and then had turned round and opposed the introduction of compulsory re-vaccination. In 1908 a report had been made by medical men in favour of re-vaccination. He had not signed that report. When it come before the Corporation, he moved that the report be only recorded and that was done. Then came the report of 1911, which he was instrumental in sending to Government. He had not signed that report, but it was his duty as President of the Corporation to forward it to Government and he had done so. Besides that he had no other share in the matter. Then it was said that he had drawn upon his imagination in saying that 50 per cent. had taken advantage of the conscience clause. He had said so because only recently an announcement to that effect had been made in the House of Commons. Dr. Gaya had said it was only two per cent. but he called attention to the very elaborate minute of Dr. Dadachanji in which the latter had said that the number had gone from four per cent. to thirty-five per cent. and he remarked that it was only recently it was given as a startling announcement that the figure had gone upto fifty per cent.

Replying to the arguments regarding compulsion he said they must try voluntary methods before resorting to compulsion and see how far that was successful. He cited the instance of the mofussil where no compulsory act existed and where voluntary methods had proved quite successful. That was the reason, he said, the Committee had recommended the adoption of voluntary methods, which had succeeded so far and there was no reason why they should not succeed any further.

Dr. Nariman's amendment was then put to the vote and lost by a large majority. Sir Bhalchandra's amendment was then on a division lost by twelve votes against nineteen and the original proposition was then carried.

TENDERS FOR DUPLICATION OF THE TANSA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved in accordance with a previous notice of motion:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be requested to furnish the following information:—(1) The names of newspapers in which notices were given inviting tenders for the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, Barlocks and Meters in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, with the number of times they were repeated; (2) The time allowed for the submission of tenders; and (3) Whether the advertisements inviting tenders were given to papers in England, and, if not, why not?"

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that reading the proceedings of the Standing Committee he found that when the Committee referred back the question to the Commissioner, the latter wired to their agent in London to ask for the tenders from the leading firms and two such tenders were received. That showed that they had not advertised in England asking for the tenders, which course he thought should have been adopted in the case of large contracts like the present one.

The proposition was carried.

STENCH FROM SEA FACE.

On the motion of Dr. Master it was resolved to request the Commissioner to report the cause or causes which gave rise to a violent stench which wafted from the sea face to Queen's Road for some time past and what remedy he suggested for its removal.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. 2; COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA 2

Something of a surprise was in store for the large number who turned out yesterday to see the Commercial Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. meet.

On previous form, the Gymkhana were expected to win with some confidence, but all they could secure was a draw after the interval score of two goals to nil against them. For a change, there was no rain, though a few drops fell just before the starting time, and the ground was in perfect condition. It was a game full of incident and, in the fight for supremacy of Civilian teams, of no little importance. Both the Association goals were the result of admirable centres by Greene, and another old Telegraph player in Woollen had not a little to do with the satisfactory result—which was a fair indication of the play as a whole. When Ward slung the ball out in the first instance, it looked as though a goal had been saved but the referee goaled it as he thought that the ball had gone in, and there were speculators near at hand to support the verdict. Both the Commercial goals would have been averted had Doctor, the Association custodian, shown his usual resourcefulness. His great fault is a seemingly irresistible leaning to bouncing the ball instead of getting rid of it at once. Had he immediately thrown it away he would have saved a goal in each instance. Confidence is a great asset, but over-confidence is worse than none. Both defences played really well and the pace was kept up well throughout. The forwards on each side worked together, the Gymkhana passing, being shorter. With their pace, long passing suited the Y. M. C. A. and Greene was quite the best of his division on the field. Shooting was not good, and every goal scored went in at long range.

The referee found cause to administer a few words of advice to Harwood, but he could have done so in a more tactful manner instead of suspending play. He furthermore showed the offence to have been no serious one by bouncing the ball instead of awarding a free-kick. Adverse criticism of referees has fortunately been conspicuously absent, but one cannot refrain from remarking that the Commercial forwards were on several occasions lucky to have escaped penalising under the off-side rule.

The teams were:—

Commercial Gymkhana:—Ward, goal; Harwood and Chapman, backs; Bellamy, Osborne and Clark, halves; Oakley, Beasley, Murray, Murphy and Parsons, forwards.

Y. M. C. A.:—Doctor, goal; Dare and Franklyn, backs; Lamb and Curtis, halves; Dyce Brooks, Woollen, Llewellyn and D'Souza, forwards.

Referee:—Sgt. Raynor.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. RAILWAY *v.* SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Entries have thus early begun to come in for the Rovers' Tournament, which commences on the 9th August. Four of no little importance have been received, these being:—

Royal Scots.

Durham, L. J.

L. N. Lancs.

Dorsets.

To these may safely be added the Sherwood Foresters and R. G. A. amongst Military teams.

THE GRAHAM SHIELD.

For teams representing the various stations of the G. I. P. Railway, the annual Graham Shield is of no little interest. The first round is down for decision on the 29th instant between Bombay and Igatpuri, play to be on the Oval.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

EFFECTS OF BALKAN WAR.

INDIAN BANKING.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 4.

Financial centres have indeed been the victims of severe shocks during the last ten years, but none have suffered more severely than London—the financial capital of the world. The Boer war is still modern history, and during the dreary days when it hung like a storm cloud over our market, we were told that all would be well, and sunshine would take the place of the overpowering gloom, when England got out of her troubles in South Africa. For a time it seemed as though prophets would be right. But it was not long before the coal strike once more threw back our markets and our hopes. Then came the trouble in Morocco, which though not directly affecting London, threw the Continental centres into such a state of disturbed uncertainty, that a reflection was bound to be felt over here. The Balkan war, as readers of this journal should know, has acted like a vice on the muscles of the monetary centres of the world, and, as if was my thankless task to point out in previous letters, has not shown that capacity for easy settlement that optimists had anticipated. Indeed, that portion of Europe in which we had been taught to believe that all races were saintly, and only Turks were vile, seems little inclined to a condition of peace and brotherly love now that the "sick man of Europe" has been placed in his proper sphere, and now during the last few days the City is gradually rising to the fact that the economic world is receiving what may prove as great a blow as any that has been struck in recent years. A strike has occurred at the mines of the Witwatersrand district of the Transvaal, and, as I write, it looks as though the position is increasing in gravity. 'Even at the latest and most hopeful of all the properties, the Brakpan, official cables tell us that all the employees, except staff, certain engine drivers, and pump men, are on strike. Operations are completely suspended, and plant is protected by fencing and guarded by a force of Police quartered on the property. And the same story is being told all along the line. I am now informed by telephone from one of the leading South African houses that they have received a cable emphasising the serious development of the situation. Other trades, says this authority, show signs of joining in the strike. At the same time, evening papers tell of unrest among the natives, the mauling of soldiers, and closing down of mills and power stations. I can only hope that, by the time this letter is published, better news will have been cabled to your side.

RAND GOLD.

This trouble makes one reflect on the importance of the Rand as a gold producing centre. From South Africa gold comes to London, from London it goes to your country to make payments for jute, to Germany, especially at this time when gold is so badly wanted, for various purposes, to Egypt for the cotton harvest, and to Brazil for the coffee harvest. Much further might be written on the subject, but here at least is enough to open the eyes of the average man to the great importance of strong steps to stop the present strike.

It can at least be said that the London markets are receiving their troubles with wonderful complacency. By this afternoon most sections had realised the gravity of the state of things on the Rand, even if the strike should prove of a temporary nature. The most comforting point is the obvious intention of the Government to act with vigour and promptitude, and no doubt this has much to do with the courage shown by members in all departments. In the Home railway market business has fallen off. We have now got the last of the Home railway dividends for the half year and even allowing for last year's strike, the total increases for the six months are in many cases quite remarkable. However, it is not likely that Directors will adopt anything but a cautious attitude in the matter of dividend distributions.

UNION PACIFICS.

[illegible] that the decision of the Federal Court to approve the Union Pacifics plan for the disposal of Southern Pacific stock was announced. But the decision of the Government was generally known at the end of last week, and the effect consequently forestalled. The plan included an exchange of all the Pensylvanian railway holdings of Baltimore and Ohio stock for an equal value of 838,292,000 Southern Pacific stock. As to the remainder of the Union Pacific holdings of Southern Pacific Stock, it will be transferred to a New York Trust Company, to be held in escrow for some years. Certificates will be issued against these, but they will not carry a vote. The judgment was generally popular in the Wall Street markets, but other conditions handicapped any effect on prices. Sir Thomas Shaughnessey made a most cheering speech in Montreal as regards the Canadian Pacific. He looks for gross earnings for the year 1912-13 of one hundred and fifty million dollars, and a nett revenue of fifty million dollars. The company has only another month to complete the financial year, and already nett earnings show an increase of $3,166,000, so that, despite the increased capital, there is more than enough to pay the usual dividend.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

The Foreign railway market received a shock in the shape of a rumour that the National of Mexico had passed into the hands of receivers—the rumour was without foundation and a temporary relapse in the price was recovered. Splendid annual figures are shown by the Argentine Railways, but there is a lot of floating stock in the hands of the Syndicate that supported these descriptions a few weeks ago, and consequently not much hope of a rise yet awhile. On the South African mining market there is little to be said, beyond what I have put forward at the beginning of this letter; while other sections of the Stock Exchange have been without interest.

INDIA'S GOLD REQUIREMENTS.

It is not many years ago that our money market over here scarcely paid serious attention to the requirements of your country. It was looked upon as a technical matter for your experts, and in no case of serious influence in the monetary centres of the Western world. But year by year your demand for the yellow metal has been growing, until it has become a serious factor to be considered by all over here. You are a continent with an immense population, your people are largely horders, and since the creation of a gold standard, this constant absording has been far more serious than it would have been in the case of most countries. Your people are rapidly growing in wealth and enterprise, and the mere fact that railway conditions are backward—and great improvement may be expected in the near future in this respect—only adds further food for reflection as to what your ultimate demands may be.

A CENTRAL BANK.

This reminds me of an interesting article on the subject of Indian banking that appears in the current issue of "The Statist." That journal points out how inadequately your banking requirements are dealt with. The exchange banks are intended to provide only for trade between India and Europe; so they may be put on one side. The native banks are well managed and important in their way, but they have not the command of the resources which so great a country requires. Putting aside the money lenders, there but remains the three Presidency banks, the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras, to meet the requirements of the Indian people. If, says our contemporary, the whole accommodation, which at any one time the three great Presidency banks can give to the trade of an Empire with three hundred and fifteen millions of people, does not exceed, or any rate does not largely exceed, fifteen or sixteen million sterling, the accommodation is obviously utterly and hopelessly insufficient. The general opinion over here is not in favour of a substitution for the Presidency Banks, but rather that the Government should put the Presidency Banks in a position to give adequate accommodation to the Indian public. These banks have fifty-four branches scattered widely over the Peninsula, and it has been suggested that an amalgamation should take place, thus giving your country a great powerful central institution corresponding to our Bank of England; only with a great many more branches than the great London institution possesses.

In these days it is foolish to bring forward the argument, given by so many persons, that India is far too large to be properly catered for by one central bank. There is an argument that the putting together of the resources of three banks will not enable the new institution to accommodate three hundred and fifteen millions of people. This has been met by a suggestion that the whole banking and currency of the country should be taken out of the hands of politicians and given over to the control of those who have given their whole lives to the practice of banking. America, where much evil has followed the keeping of the revenues of the Government in the hands of the Treasury since 1862, is pointed to as an argument.

Some interesting facts have come to light regarding the Mexican petroleum industry, especially as to the amount of British capital that has been invested in it. These are largely culled from consular reports. At the present time, there are about eight-nine companies organised for operation in the Mexican fields. Fifty-five of these are American, twenty-one are Mexican, and thirteen are British. They represent an investment of about thirty five million pounds, and as nearly as can be gathered American capital is invested to the extent of nineteen and a half millions. British capital to the extent of half a million. Of course, these figures must not be taken too literally, especially as they are based on the present market value of the holdings of the various companies. The industry is now only in its infancy, while, owing to the backward state of the country, the amount of oil introduced is governed by existing transportation facilities, rather than by new field developments.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

It is interesting, and by no means comforting, to have to point to the deterioration in esteem, with which Japanese Government stocks are regarded in the City of London. Japan has progressed too rapidly; her people are brave, but not too reliable in business, and certainly distinquished more for the quickness of their brain, and their imitative genius, than by the deeper qualities. If the Balkan trouble, and consequent monetary trouble in Europe, has done no other good, it has at least brought home to us the top-heavy condition of Japan from the economic point of view; her tremendous obligations, and her immense war taxes. A fresh gloom has been added by rumours about the City that the rice harvest may prove a failure.

THE KING PRESENTS NEW COLOURS TO IRISH GUARDS.



Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The King accompanied by Lord Roberts, (Hon. Col. of the Irish Guards) going to the saluting base after the inspection.
On the left is seen the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Irish Guards.
The Irish wolf-hound which is the pet of the regiment is seen in charge of a drummer boy.

NARMA V. BOMBAY CORPORATION.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I beg to forward you herewith the Notes of Hearing received from England by the Mail, yesterday, of our petition for special leave to appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council, in the matter of land acquired for the Elphinstone Road overbridge by the Bombay Municipality: the suit between Abdul Rahim Narma and others *v.* the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another.

This case was argued on our (plaintiffs') behalf by Mr. Mohiuddin Narma, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Solicitors, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman on 5th and 6th October, 1911; and the appeal was heard by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar on 9th August, 1912. Both the Honourable Courts here summarily dismissed the claim of the plaintiffs. On 17th March, 1913, petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was heard by the Appeal Court; which was also refused.

On 30th June, 1913 His Majesty's Privy Council heard the petition for special leave; Mr. Leslie De Gruther, K.C., with Mr. Mohiuddin Narma appeared for the petitioners (Narma brothers) and special leave has been granted. A true copy of the notes of hearing received from England is herewith annexed.

Reports of the hearing of this Case in the Original as well as in the Appeal Court and also of the petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, here, have received publication in the past issues of your most esteemed newspaper; and the case being a very interesting one I hope you will be kind enough to give space, for the public benefit, to the notes of hearing as well as the short sketch of the case as above in full, in the columns of the next issue of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL RAHIM M. NARMA.

Ahmedabad, July 20.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT:—Lord Atkinson, Lord Parker, Sir John Edge, Sir Samuel Griffith, Sayed AmeerAlly.

BETWEEN:—Abdul Rahim Narma and others the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another.

Petition of abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others for Special Leave to Appeal to the Privy Council. 30th June, 1913.

Mr. Leslie De Gruther, K.C., with Mr. Mohiuddin Narma for the petioners.

MR. DE GRUTHER:—In this case the petitioners are owners of certain land in Bombay. There are two ways of compulsorily acquiring land. One way is the Land Acquisition Act. The other is Section 297-299 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The point in dispute is whether the respondents can acquire land for the construction of an overbridge under Section 297-299 of the Municipal Act. They have acquired houses in the neighbourhood of the petitioners' land under the Land Acquisition Act while they have taken possession of petitioners' land under Section 299 which they say they can do as it is vacant land.

LORD ATKINSON:—Sections 297-299 are really meant for projections into the street. They are not meant for purposes interfering with the frontage of the owners.

MR. DE GRUTHER:—For possession My Lord, and I have got here the London Building Act in which exactly the same provision is made.

SIR JOHN EDGE:—What is your suit for?

MR. DE GRUTHER:—For possession of our land and for an order to compel the respondents to re-acquire it under the Land Acquisition Act. The lower Courts have summarily dismissed our claim.

LORD ATKINSON:—We must grant you special leave on usual terms.

KING REVIEWS THE IRISH GUARDS.



Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Tibetans interested spectators of the ceremony.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OE TRUST.

CLERK CHARGED BY BICYCLE DEALER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shirazi charged Rustomji Nowroji, lately employed as a clerk in the goods department of the G. I. P. Railway, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to one Darabsha Manekji Shroff, a cycle dealer having his shop at Kalbadevi. The evidence showed that the accused hired the bicycle from the complainant for a period of three hours and instead of returning it to the complainant after the expiry of the period, he took it to the Engelbert Cycle Company for repairs. Subsequently he showed a letter to the Company, purporting to have been written by his brother, in which it was stated that the machine had been taken to the Company for repairs in mistake by the accused and that the accused's brother would prefer to sell it for Rs. 20 as it was an old machine. The accused was told to come after four days for a reply, and he was in the meantime arrested on a complaint made by the complainant. He pointed out the property, which was lying in the shop of the Engelberb Cycle Company. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30, and to a day's simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF Rs. 114.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Fern charged Bhagwandas Gavvishunkar and Ambika with committing theft and abetment of Rs. 114 belonging to Moolji Doongersey.

Mr. Cursetji Jivanji Mistry defended the second accused, Ambika.

On the evening of the 15th instant, the complainant, a Parsi named Mehta, who keeps a firewood shop at Mazagon, said he had inadvertently left the money lying in his shop. On returning he found the amount missing. He questioned the first accused his servant who first denied all cognisance of the theft and finally admitted having stolen the money. The first accused pointed out the second accused on whose person Rs. 48 were found. He also pointed out a place from where Rs. 55-8 in small change were recovered. The second accused denied all knowledge of the case and said he had no hand in the theft, but was implicated on account of the prevailing enmity which existed between him and the first accused. He also gave evidence to prove that he had received Rs. 41 from one Yaipal and Rs. 10 from his master which accounted for the money found in his possession. The first accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was acquitted and discharged and the Rs. 48 were returned to him.

CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged one Nara Sidoo, a labourer, with voluntarily causing hurt to another labourer named Santoo Naroo. The evidence showed that the accused, who boarded with Santoo, owed him boarding charges for the last four months. Santoo pressed the accused for the money. On Sunday last, the accused invited Santoo to have drinks with him and took him to a dark corner of a liquor shop in Mirza Street. There he gave Santoo some liquor to drink. The latter on drinking it felt a severe burning sensation in the mouth and throat and on looking into the glass found the liquid coloured with sulphate of copper. On seeing that he had been found out, the accused tried to run away but was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF LEAD PIPES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Ismail Valibhoy with the theft of a quantity of lead pipes, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to Messrs. H. E. Bode and Co. The evidence showed that the accused was unloading the pipes from a victoria and taking them into a Marwari's shop at Duncan Road on Saturday last, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. He made a statement and took the sepoy to the Manager of Messrs. Bode and Co., who identified the property as belonging to a house, owned by the firm, where the accused had done some repairs in April last. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Eurasian youth named Caston was arrested at Calcutta on Sunday on charges of cheating and false personation. A draft of Rs. 1,500 on the Chartered Bank was sent from Madras to Mr. Mackertich which arrived by post. It was alleged that the accused took delivery of the draft from the post peon and cashed it. Caston is reported to be a brother of the man who shot himself in Taltolla some months ago.

BARISAL TRIAL.

STRANGERS AT A "SRADH" CEREMONY.

A SEDITIOUS BOOKLET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 21.

The hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case was resumed to-day at 10-30 a. m. inside the jail.

Bhubmohon Guha, head clerk in the Barisal Collectorate, and Moulvi Serajul Islam Zahid, Peshkar of Mr. Nelson's Court, were examined. They stated that at the search of the house in which the accused Mukunde Guha used to live a manuscript book called "Mukti Kon Pathe" (which way lies salvation) was seized. Mukunde admitted that the book belonged to him, and that he had copied it from another book.

Ashutos Das Gupta, Sub-Inspector, in his examination, said that he had conducted the search at the house in which the accused Mukunde lived and corroborated the preceding witnesses regarding the find.

Dwarkanath Chakravarty, of Lata, stated that he knew Raiani Kanta Das (accused) of his village. Witness saw two or three strangers at Rajani's house on the occasion of the "Sradh" of Rajani's father. Previous to that witness had seen the accused Chindikar at Rajani's house.

BOMBAY SILVER GROUP.

CHOOSES THE LEAST OF TWO EVILS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 21.

"Commerce" writes:— The Bombay group which held between three and four million sterling worth of silver had to choose between allowing their stock to fall in value or adding to its size and as the least of the two evils they chose the latter. There seems to be no disposition at the moment on the part of the chief Eastern banks to arrest the sagging tendency of silver probably for reasons connected with the fixation of exchange, or the discharge of the Chinese Government's indebtedness accounts for this attitude, so that undoubtedly lower prices would have been recorded had not the Indian group shouldered the burden. The position of this group is peculiar. Having once taken such a heavy stake in the market it has lost to a large extent the freedom of action, and whenever a fortunate turn of the tide enables it to unship a portion of its load, it is compelled to re-ship on ebb. A good monsoon this year may work in favour of the group and a general revival of trade with China, and at a period still more remote may render the realisation of its stock comparatively easy. But in the meantime any considerable rise in prices is not a hopeful proposition, with such vast visible stocks aggregating at the present time to the total value of £10,000,000.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE CASE.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, July 21.

The following resolution was adopted at an emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League and wired to H. E. Viceroy on the 21st July:—"This emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League places on record its deep sense of mortification at the demolition of a portion of the Machli Bazar Mosque at Cawnpore under the orders of the U. P. Government in utter disregard of the representations of Muslim feelings on the subject, by which the religious susceptibilities of the Indian Muslmans in general have been seriously wounded, and while strongly protesting against such an act of sacrilege in respect of a place of worship in contravention of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, respectfully but most earnestly urges the Government of India to direct the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque in order to allay the just and growing indignation of the Muslim public.

SECOND ENGINEERING CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.

An Engineering Conference will be held here in September and dates have been provisionally fixed from 8th to 15th.

It is expected that about sixty delegates will be present. This is the second Conference of its kind. The first one was called by Mr. Sydney Preston during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

MEETING OF BOMBAY CHAMBER.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of a special meeting held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in connection with the St. George's Hospital.

The Chairman, the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, expressed the indebtednesss of the members to the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill for arranging to meet them and invited expressions of opinion from those who were present.

Dr. Stanley Reed said he wished to make it clear that they did not desire in any way to criticise what had happened in the past and were solely concerned with the future. The main point they desired to emphasise was the increasing of the staff of the St. George's Hospital so as to secure special professional advice in medicine and surgery with the division of the functions of the medical officers in charge of each branch. With regard to the Advisory Committee, he desired to suggest that in order for it to be effective Government should regard it as specially representative of the community which used the hospital and treat its recommendations accordingly. He was quite certain that this practice would be followed as long as the Hon. Mr. Hill was a Member of the Council, but in the past occasions had occurred when the recommendations of Advisory Committees were brushed aside by Government on the advice of their specialist officers. He also expressed the hope that it might be possible to secure in the paying wards the services of Surgeons on the consulting list for actual operations, when the operations required were of a very special nature coming within the province of the Consulting rather than of the Hospital Surgeons. In such cases, of course, consulting surgeons would have to be paid the usual fees. The real need of the community was for the strengthening of the professional staff rather than for the provision of a Nursing Home, although now the latter would be valuable if the scale of charges brought it within the means of the resident English community.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Campbell expressed his entire acquiescence in what had been said by the previous speaker.

The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham suggested that the members of the Advisory Committee should be larger than five as proposed, and the Bombay Trades Association and the European Defence Association might each be given a representative upon it.

STRENGTHENING OF THE STAFF.

The Hon. Mr. Hill expressed his pleasure at coming to Bombay and meeting the Committee of the Chamber and the other gentlemen they had invited to be present. It was possible by this means to get into closer touch and sympathy with the sentiments of the community which used the Hospital. With regard to the general tenour in the discussion, it was the intention of Government to strengthen the medical staff at the Hospital. The Government of Bombay had this question under consideration last December, before the leader in the "Times of India" gave prominence to this subject. It was the intention of Government to associate with the medical staff of the Hospital one of the Presidency Surgeons who would be selected so as to secure expert professional skill in medicine and surgery and to secure as far as possible the division of these branches between the two senior medical officers. This was one of those questions on which suggestions by the Advisory Committee would be most welcome, although perhaps they would not ordinarily go into administrative detail.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

With regard to the Advisory Committee Government fully recognised that it must be treated as reflecting the views of those who had to use the Hospital. In spite of what had happened in the past he could assure the members that the Advisory Committee would be regarded by Government as affording them an insight into the views of the European community. It would, in fact, be a link between Government and the community. It was impossible for Government fully to declare their intentions in the Press Note which had been issued, because the association of one of the Presidency Surgeons with the Hospital Staff involved questions of pay and allowances which had to be referred to the Government of India. For this reason the Government put forward in the Press Note only the other main features of their scheme which were the constitution of an Advisory Committee and the establishment of a Nursing Home.

A NURSING HOME.

In spite of what had been said, he felt convinced there was room for a Nursing Home. It was not proposed to incur any great expenses on this object at first. He had seen the Hospital that morning and suggested that five rooms in the women's wing should be set apart in the first place. The scale of fees would be settled after consultation with the Advisory Committee, but it was tentatively suggested that an inclusive charge of Rs. 16 a day should be made, except in those cases here special nursing was necessary. This would cover all ordinary charges except the medical attendance, which would be a matter between the patient and his doctor and special nursing where required. A suggestion had been made that the number of the Advisory Committee should be increased. On this the Government had quite an open mind and would consider any suggestion which might be put forward, but it was apparent that there was division of opinion. He deprecated the amalgamation of the Committee of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association with the Advisory Committee, because, as had been pointed out in the discussion, its functions were different; for instance, it had to control the large private Nursing Staff. He asked those present to remember that the State, that is to say, the Bombay Government, has to look at these things from the standpoint of the general tax payer who supplies the funds for the maintenance of the European General Hospital, and it was for this reason that in the Government memorandum an explanation was given of the original objects of establishing the Hospital so far as the *free* treatment of patients was concerned. Much of the misunderstanding that has been apparent since the issue of the Press Note is due to the supposition that it was contemplated to restrict in future the utility of the Hospital to those who resorted to it as paupers or coming within the categories specified. That of course was not the case.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

The other aspect of the Hospital's administration which it was sought to explain in the memorandum was the establishment of an Advisory Committee by the constitution of which it was hoped to modify the administration of the Hospital at large in such direction and manner as might be found desirable and practicable, as it was felt that the old Visiting Committee did not constitute an effective like between Government and its administration of the Hospital on the one hand, and the European public of Bombay on the other. Except as might hereafter be advised by the Advisory Committee, upon which the Chamber of Commerce would be represented, the Hospital Administration will, so far as Government are concerned, continue as hitherto; that is to say, that all portions of the Hospital save those reserved for the Nursing Home, will continue to be administered as wards, private, semi-private or public, and, subject to any changes introduced by the Committee, there was no desire or intention to alter the sliding scale of fees at present in force.

TEN-RUPEE WARDS.

Whether the Rs. 10 private wards would be retained precisely on the present footing would depend largely on the Committee's advice. In fact, the European General Hospital would in future consist of, (1) Nursing Home for those who are able to pay.(2) private and semi-private wards graded as hitherto, and (3) public wards; and the staff which will administer (2) and (3) will consist of the Resident Surgeon, the Superintendent (who will either be physician or surgeon) and a Presidency Surgeon (who will be either Surgeon or Physician). Consultations can always be demanded or can be arranged for by the staff at their discretion. In the interests of the less well-to-do members of the community, who could not afford the Nursing Home, but desired the greater comfort of semi-private wards, it would be for the Committee to assist in regulating the fees for the latter.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

Mr. Hill desired to add that the staff of St. George's Hospital was selected on precisely the same principles as the staff of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and that the staffs of these two Hospitals were interchangeable in the true sense of the term. It is a misconception of terms to describe any officers selected to either of these staffs as a "general practitioner" since in no case are they selected except for special capacity in particular directions, and generally from those officers who have already distinguished themselves in charge of large general Hospitals. The recent Senior Medical Officer, European General Hospital, was, before his appointment there, for a considerable time in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and for part or that time was Senior Surgeon, and Major Novis, now a "specialist" in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital before his appointment there was Resident Surgeon at the European General Hospital.

On the other hand it was wholly impossible, for administrative and other reasons, to adopt a suggestion which had been made that the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Staff should be made available for assisting in the administration and work of the European General Hospital. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital was built and endowed for particular purposes. European patients are not excluded, but, for the reason that the wards cannot be specially adapted for Europeans, and were designed for Indians, they are not admitted in practice, except in critical cases which are always admitted. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital works in association with the Grant Medical College and the staff of the former is also the staff of the latter. In future the members of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Staff will all be available for consultations in the European General Hospital and for attendance on patients in the St. George's Nursing Home.

Dr. Stanley Reed said he was confident that, having heard the policy of Government explained by Mr. Hill, they would agree that the proposals of Government were not only just but generous: and that they were under a deep obligation to H. E. the Governor for the liberality with which he had dealt with this question. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman endorsed this view and expressed the thanks of the Chamber to the Hon. Mr. Hill for his kindness in being present.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

VESUVIUS SHOWING SIGNS OF ACTIVITY.

Violent earthquake shocks were experienced in Sicily and in Calabria. The damage is limited to the province of Cosenza, in Central Calabria. It is severe at Rogiano, where many buildings collapsed. These include the school, where twenty children were injured, two of them seriously, writes the "Daily News" correspondent at Rome.

Damage was also caused at Rose, Luzzi, Santa Sofia, Mongrassano, Tarsia, San Benedetto, San Martino, Fagrano, and Paola, where houses collapsed.

The shocks were responsible for scenes of great excitement. The people rushed into the streets in alarm, screaming and shouting. The confusion rendered the work of rescue exceedingly difficult. Local authorities took prompt measures to allay the feeling of alarm roused by the first exaggerated reports, and announced also that immediate steps would be taken to provide for the houseless inhabitants.

The earthquake is evidently of volcanic origin, and coincided with a reawakening of activity at Vesuvius. The volcano emitted ashes from the central crater, and there was a reddish glare from the internal fire.

DESERTER FROM THE WORK-HOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sergeant Fraser charged a European named Donald Hendricks, aged sixty years, with deserting from the Government Work-house. The accused, it appears, was an inmate of the Workhouse for some time. On the 7th instant, he asked for a day's leave to go in search of employment promising to be back again in the evening. Permission was granted, but the accused failed to return. The Police were then informed of his escape. On the 19th instant, strange to say, the accused came forward and gave himself up to the Police. He was placed on his trial before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate who convicted him and sentenced him to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY WHO WANTS TO BE A LAWYER.

JUDGE HOLDS THAT SHE IS NOT A "PERSON."

There was a large attendance of ladies in the Chancery Court on July 2 to hear Mr. Justice Joyce decide that they were not eligible to enter the profession of a solicitor until Parliament removes the disqualification which was held to exist. The action was brought by Miss Gwyneth Marjorie Bebb, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bebb, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, South Wales, and formerly of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, where she took a first class in law.

Miss Bebb cited the Law Society as defendants, claiming that she was a "person" within the meaning of the Solicitors' Act, 1843, and entitled to attend the preliminary examination and be admitted a solicitor, they having refused her application on the ground of sex disqualification.

Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., for the plaintiff, elaborated at some length his argument that there was nothing in the statutes which excluded women, and that if they satisfied the conditions of passing the examinations—entering into articles of clerkship and of moral fitness—the Master of the Rolls was bound to admit them. Miss Bebb was called, and explained that she matriculated at London University in 1906. She was educated at St. Mary's College, London, and St. Hugh's College, Oxford, where she took a first-class in law.

ENVIOUS COUNSEL.

Mr. Buckmaster: I wish I had. It is more than I could do.

Witness said that she was willing to become clerk to a solicitor. She understood there were firms willing to task lady clerks, and she believed that when the time came there was one prepared to accept her. Of her own knowledge there had been lady clerks to solicitors.

His Lordship: And to my knowledge.

In cross-examination, Miss Bebb admitted that owing to her qualifications she was exempt from the examinations.

"Then this is a perfectly absurd action," exclaimed the Judge. "She is exempt, and I am being asked to order her to be examined. It is ridiculous."

Mr. Hughes, K.C., for the defendants, said the Law Society would not take any technical objection, as they wanted the matter, which was a very important one, decided. He urged that this was a complete departure from the traditions of centuries. If it was to be effected, it must be by the Legislature.

NO COSTS ASKED FOR.

His Lordship said he had no doubt that by the Acts of about 1830 a woman was disqualified by sex from acting as attorney or solicitor. If he was right in that, how had that disqualification been taken away? No express enactment had done it, and it was not the province of an interpretative clause to make such a revolutionary alteration in the law. There was no positive language which provided that every person who possessed certain qualifications should be admitted to these examinations or was entitled to be admitted a solicitor.

He thought that the disqualification existed and would remain until the Legislature thought fit to interfere and make the alteration sought to be brought about. The action must be dismissed.

Mr. Hughes intimated that the Law Society would not ask for costs, and Mr. Buckmaster expressed his thanks on behalf of Miss Bebb.

EUGENIC WEDDING BY THE SEA.

ORIGINAL VOWS OF POET'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

Miss Delia Dana, a granddaughter of the poet, Longfellow, and Mr. Robert Hutchison, a graduate of Harvard, exchanged eugenic wedding vows at Manchester (Massachusette) on June 26.

They stood side by side under a canopy in a garden by the sea within hearing of the surf, which one account describes as breaking like thunder upon the shore, but, according to another, "sang a sweet lullaby."

The ceremony was brief and to the point. "I take you as my lawful husband," said Miss Dana in a firm voice. "I take you as my lawful wife," responded the bridegroom. The bride wore a white crepe dress, with a sprig of wild roses in her girdle. The bridegroom was dressed in rollicking sailor style—a blue serge suit, with a silk sash round the waist, and a straw hat.

The magistrate who performed the ceremony asked the bride and bridegroom whether they had obtained a medical assurance that they were fitted for the high calling of parenthood. It was this eugenic question, prearranged between the couple and the magistrate, which lifted this wedding by the sea from the rut of ordinary alliances and compelled an attendance of reporters.

"We are so assured," returned the bridegroom and the bribe. Shortly after they left for New Zealand for the honeymoon.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

After the heavy rains of the last two days it seemed almost doubtful whether it would be possible to hunt to-day. The result was that quite a small field turned out. Amongst those present were Major and Mrs. Gibson R.A.M.C., Captain Mrs. Vines R.A., Captain and Mrs. Beamish R.A., Captain and Mrs. Venn Ellis, I.A., Captain and Mrs. Corbould Warren, R.F.A., Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney S. and T., Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Loyal North Lancs. Other ladies present were Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Fitzgibbon. Amongst the men were Capt. Goldie A.D.C., Capt. Sarson, R.F.A., Captains Utterson, Clemson and Middleton of the Dorsets, Mr. Lake of the Beluchis, and Mr. Mundy of the Oxfords, several men also came up from Bombay, and we cannot but regret that they should have come in for just about the worst day's hunting we have had this season. These were Messrs. Symons, Clark, Reid, and Captain.

The meet was at Yerowda and the time 6-30 a.m. The field which met the Master cannot have numbered more than forty. Moving off northwards along the road past the Gaol, we had passed through the old familiar babul covert lying to the west of Temple Tank, and crossed the Lohogaon Road, ere hounds picked up a line. Just after we had crossed the road however they got on to a jack, which at first had headed northwards. After a couple of hundred yards the swung right handed and after another couple of hundred yards he struck the slopes of the main nullah running east and west. Here hounds checked. They worked out a line across a rocky knoll which the Master suspected of being that of a chinkara and was calling them back to him, when a chinkara jumped up not twenty yards from them. Casting left handed we crossed the nullah, on to the rocky angle between the main nullah and the nullah running north east towards Temple Hill. Turning down this the Master had just reached the southern slopes of the main nullah again, when one of the field from up the Temple Hill nullah viewed a jack away. He said he had seen one breaking away northwards followed by two chinkara.

The Master took hounds to where he was standing and they opened on a line at once. Of course, it was impossible to say whether they were on the line of the two chink or of the jack. After a short right handed chukkar of about half a mile accross Temple Hill Nullah to the main nullah we saw we were after the chink. The Master was just calling hounds off when yet another chinkara jumped up right in front of them and a short sharp riot southwards ensued. Hounds were stopped and the Master then drew westwards along the southern slopes of the main nullah. Just after we had passed the junction of the main nullah with the Dhanori nullah, he drew round right handed, across to the northern slopes of the main nullah, through the Dhanori nullah and back to the northern slopes of the main nullah. Here hounds picked up the line of a jack. Crossing the nullah he headed southwards for a quarter of a mile. Then he doubled back right handed, only to turn sharp left handed again and run westwards. Here we encountered some very heavy going, and hounds ran into their jack and killed, in the next quarter of a mile. The Master presented the brush to Mrs. Beamish.

The master then drew northwards across the main nullah and along the western slopes of the Dhanori nullah. Here he soon viewed a fox away which set its mask for the Eastern Sister. Fortunately for us, with heavy going all round us, he choose quite a good line of country.

Now, should the fox reach the Sister it was a thousand to three on our losing him, as there are numerous foxes and jack on it and innumerable earths in the more inacessible parts. Accordingly the master, who had the fox in view all the time, hustled hounds along in order to try and turn him from his point. In this however he was unsuccessful.

Running first of all up the Sappers and Miners' Rifle Range and then left handed across on to that of the Pioneers, he reached the Hill in safety. The pack followed him on to it as did two of the Whips and Mrs. Atkinson. One of the whips went down the far side; and, apparently, when he got to the bottom, saw a jack within fifty yards of him, and tried to get hounds on to it. In this he was unsuccessful as they were busy hunting along the crest of the hill. The Master stayed a couple of hundred yards short of the Hill so as to command the best possible view of its southern slopes, and eventually called hounds back to him. Two couple followed, a little later by another two couple, came down the eastern end hunting a line. They must have been running heel however, as at the foot of the Hill they turned right handed along right in front of the Master.

We then went round to try for the jack which the Whip had viewed on the northern slopes of the Hill. The leading two couple of hounds with him feathered doubtfully along a line leading eastwards between the two Sisters. Meanwhile the rest of the pack had picked up a much more hopeful looking line leading northwards. They hunted this for a couple of hundred yards over some very soft going and then scent failed.

Back at the meet once more we availed ourselves of Miss Moxon's kind hospitality, which though unable to be present herself, she had again provided. As it had been raining intermittently throughout the morning and we were all soaked to the skin, we were more than grateful to her for it.

So ended the poorest day we have had this season. The country round the Sister Hills seems to be stiff with chinkara and they spoil the hunting. Would that some keen shikaris would display their skill and "rid" us of some at least of these "pestilent knaves."

BANGALORE RACES.

HANDICAPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 21.

The handicaps for to-morrow's races are:—

ALL HORSE HANDICAP, 5 furlongs:—St. Gilgen 10-0, Vic's Pride 9-7, Bambra 9-3, Eva B. 9-1, Little Speed 9-0, Reinstated Now 8-13, Muka 8-2, Glendook 8-1, Transmigration 7-6, Eustace 7-4, Lady Sim 7-0.

JULY PLATE, 7 furlongs:—Malmsey 10-7, Tiercel 9-2, Airman 8-13, Vic's Pride 8-12, Vitulos 8-11, Little Speed 8-7, Bambra 8-6, Glendook 8-3, The Witch 8-1, Metal Maid 7-6, Pelargonumte 7-0.

CLUB PLATE, 1 mile:—Cowslip 10-3, Harebell 10-0, Pearl 9-13, Crowbar 9-9, Vigour 9-8, Housemaid 9-3.

SUBSTITUTION STAND PLATE, 5 furlongs:—Cowslip 10-7, Pearl 10-6, Crowbar 9-13, Housemaid 9-9, Vigour 9-9, D. S. O. 9-3, Valmiks 9-2, Chemise 8-9, Sahana 8-4, Philcourage 7-5, Kohinoor 7-0.

FORT PLATE, 7 furlongs:—Vic's Pride 10-5, Little Speed 10-0, Glendook 9-10, Chestnut Park 9-0, Offside 8-10, Pelargonum (2) 8-7, Eustace 8-0, Harebell 7-9, J. P. 7-2, Master Priam 7-0.

A TERMS RACE, South India Army Plate, 1 mile:—Brynbella, Sahana and Melody.

AMERICA CUP.

RACE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 20.

The conditions for the race for the America Cup have been signed by the Ulster Yacht Club. The race is fixed for September, 1914.

CRICKET.

THE TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS vs CLUB ROAD RECREATION C. C.

This game was played on the Byculla Club Road ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Telagu young cricketers by 12 runs.

Scores:—

CLUB ROAD RECREATION C. C.

Abdulla (capt.), c Pupala, b Laxmanrao	7
Wayre, c Paknath, b Khandre	1
S. Hewett c Paknath, b Laxmanrao	3
Sunabdala c Laxmanrao, b Pupala	22
Dorab, c Kalewar, b Laxmanrao	0
Gulam Husain, b Pupala	0
Clavke, c Paknath, b Pupala	8
Kasamalli, b Pupala	6
Ahmad, c Paknath, b Laxmanrao	0
Dost Mahomad, not out	0
B. County, c Pupala, b Laxmanrao	0
Extra	1
Total	48

THE TELGU YOUNG CRIKETERS.

M. G. Khandre, c Dorab b Wayre	1
S. K. Pupala, c Abdulla, b Dorab	6
D. L. Pupala, c Dorab, b Wayre	6
Y. S. Kalewar (capt.), b Wayre	0
M. S. Satla, run out	24
N. L. Paknath, c Hewett, b Dorab	0
D. S. Kalewar, L.B.W.B. Dorab	0
A Laxmanrao, c Kassamalli, b Abdulla	18
Y. S. Darpell, c Ahmad, b Abdulla	1
L. K. Cupala, not out	0
R. B. Pokal, did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total	60

THE PATHARE PRABHU C. C. vs. THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA "B." TEAM.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Pathare Parbhu Club by 13 runs.

Scores:—

The Pathre Prabhu C. C.:—R. G. Rao, 0; B. V. Navalkar 1; K. S. Talpade, 25; A. S. Dharadhar, 19; B. G. Rane, 2; K. S. Trilokekar, 13; S. V. Rave, 2; K. S. Trilokekag, 13; S. V. Jayaker, 0; V. L. Jayaker, 0; A. G. Ranjit, 6; G. S. Dhurandhar, 2; S. R. Kirtikar, 0; extras, 4; total, 72.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" Team:—Divekar, 3; Dubal, 2; Wagale, 19; Bhagwanji, 6; Parekh, 16; Madan, 11; Vakil, 0; Moorrarji, 0; Kapadia, 0; Peon, 0; Peon, 0; extras, 2; total, 59.

RIDING ASTRIDE FOR WOMEN.

"If women are to hold their own with men they must ride astride," said a woman competitor at the International Horse Show at Olympia in mail week, discussing the order of the management of the show that the women who rode before the King and Queen were to use side-saddles.

"It is not only far more comfortable, but it is far more effective. Riding astride you get far more control and power over the horse and a greater feeling of confidence. You want to feel the horse under you, and you can only do that when you ride astride."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POSTAL SERVANT CONVICTED OF THEFT.

BAIL REFUSED BY HIGH COURT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

DOSSABHOY HIRJI V. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Briefly the facts of the case were these:—That one Dosabhai Hiraji, a Parsee youth of 16 years, who was employed in the Postal Department as a railway postal sorter, was charged under Section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act with two offences of theft, in respect of postal articles, to wit, with stealing on the 4th May, one piece of silk and one pair of socks and on the 7th May, two pairs of socks. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused took out the aforesaid things from the parcels sent by Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., and Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw, on the 3rd and 6th respectively to the address of Mr. Sedgwick, Collector of Ahmedabad. Mr. Sedgwick gave evidence as to the appearance of the parcel and the goods found therein on opening it. He said both these parcels were "untidy" and the one sent by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw did not bear the usual lead seal of the firm. Mr. Sedgwick opened the parcel in the presence of the postal peon and on finding two pairs of socks missing sent for the Sub-Inspector and made a written complaint.

The accused was arrested by the Sub-Inspector at Ahmedabad. The defence of the accused was that the theft was probably committed by the postal peon or by Mr. Sedgwick's servants or peons.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Clements, disagreeing with the assessor's verdict of "not guilty," sentenced the accused to suffer a rigorous imprisonment for six months, observing that the sentence was sufficient considering that the accused apparently belonged to a respectable family.

Against this judgment of the Sessions Court the accused appealed to the High Court. The appeal was admitted by their Lordships, but the application for bail was rejected and the Court passed an order that the appeal might be expedited.

Mr. L. M. Wadia, of Ahmedabad, instructed by Mr. G. B. Rele and Mr. Jayant G. Rele, appeared on behalf of the accused.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BANK'S CLAIM ON A MORTGAGE.

REFERENCE TO COMMISSIONER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF INDIA, LD. V. NOOR MAHOMED JINA.

In this case, the facts of which have been reported in "The Chronicle" of Saturday, judgment was delivered yesterday by his Lordship.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship said that the plaintiff Bank sued the defendant for Rs. 5,000 and interest. Noor Mahomed had a current account with the Bank for over Rs. 2,000. He failed in 1910 and his stock-in-trade, etc., became vested in the Official Assignee. It was suggested that his creditors made a scheme of composition and the defendant was one of the trustees of the composition deed. The stock-in-trade was purchased by the defendant for Rs. 4,000.

In September the defendant paid Rs. 1,000 to the Official Assignee. On 23rd December, he borrowed from the Bank moneys to complete his purchase. He arranged for a mortgage and signed a promissory note for Rs. 560 and passed a receipt for the same amount. The defendant thereupon became the owner of the shop. The defendant did not know much about business, and it appears that it was Ismail who took an extensive part in the management. In January 1911, the defendant signed a mortgage in favour of the Bank. In March, there were negotiations between the defendant and the manager of the Bank and Ismail and Ebrahim to transfer the shops to Ebrahim. The document which must have been taken sometime in April must have been seen by Mr. Mirza who advised Ebrahim that it required a Rs. 50 stamp. Thereupon a Rs. 50 stamp paper was purchased. The writing on the Rs. 5 stamp paper was copied on that. On 3rd May, the defendant went to see Mr. Mirza. The two documents were shown to Mr. Mirza's clerk and compared. No doubt the defendant signed that document.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MIRZA.

The defendant's story of the interview with Mr. Mirza was somewhat different. He swore that Ismail and Ebrahim were also present and that the promissory note was signed by Ebrahim in favour of the Bank. The defendant had sworn that this arrangement was mentioned to Mr. Mirza. After signing the note, the defendant refused to give it over until the mortgage was given up. The mortgage had up to that time been with the Registrar, whose book shows that it was given to Mr. Mirza's clerk on 3rd April. Mr. Mirza said that nothing definite was arrived at in respect of the liability of Rs. 5,000. But the defendant alleged that it was concluded later by Ebrahim giving over possession of the shop some time after 3rd May. If Mr. Iyer, the Manager, had agreed to accept the liability of Ebrahim without Mr. Mirza's advice, then with the document of 3rd May in his possession and the handing over of the shop, it might be said he had taken over liability. The evidence was inconclusive to show what Mr. Iyer did. Soon after May he was threatened with criminal prosecution and absconded. Therefore, his evidence was not available. It was clear, however, that he was playing false with his employers. There was no reason why the plaintiff should enter into that arrangement. But it seemed Mr. Iyer was obtaining some advantage for himself at the expense of the Bank. He received Rs. 200 from Ebrahim to see the transaction through.

QUESTION OF POSSESSION.

On the question of possession, whether the defendant was ever turned out of the shop and gave up possession to the plaintiff in order to complete the arrangement of 3rd May, it appeared that the defendant took no active part in the management. There was nothing in the books to show the change of possession or management from 21st December to 13th May, when the shop was closed. The defendant said he was put out of possession in March. His evidence was not worthy of credence. If he had ceased to be responsible for the management, he would have refused to initial the books after they had been examined. It was obvious that fraud was contemplated by Iyer and that Ismail Ebrahim and defendant were in collision with him. His Lordship was satisfied that the contemplated arrangement was never concluded. It was not necessary to consider whether under section 238 the defendant was still bound to the plaintiff under the mortgage. The plaintiff was entitled to the accounts asked for in connection with the mortgage of the shop. The plaintiff would be entitled to credit for Rs. 5,000 in the account. The defendant would be entitled to credit for stock in the shop taken over by the plaintiff at a proper valuation. The promissory note which Mr. Iyer gave to the defendant to sign must be cancelled.

Reference to the Commissioner to ascertain amount due to the plaintiff on the footing of the judgment. The plaintiff to have costs of the suit up-to-date. Further costs and directions reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mirza and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Payne and Co.

APOLLO HOTEL PROPERTIES.

QUESTION OF VALUATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

IN THE MATTER OF ARBITRATION BETWEEN JOHN WILLIAM LINFORD ON THE ONE PART & JEHANGIR HORMUSJI MODY ON THE OTHER PART.

This was a motion before His Lordship asking him to revoke the submission to arbitration or in the alternative to order the arbitrators to appoint another valuer to value the furniture and order Mr. Mody to allow the valuer to value the furniture.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the petitioners in support of the notice of motion of 27th June.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the respondent, J. H. Mody, to show cause against the notice of motion.

The petition stated that Ernest William Pyrke, who used to carry on business in partnership with J. H. Mody, of managing the Apollo Hotel, died at sea on the P. and O. S. S. Oceana on 12th September, 1911. He left a will dated 28th April 1906, whereby he appointed John W. Linford and Eleanor Anne Bavin as his executor and executrix. By an order of the Hgh Court a probate of the will was granted to John Linford on 25th January, 1912; and letters of administration were granted to John Linford and Eleanor Bavin on 15th March, 1912.

SURVIVING PARTNER'S RIGHT.

There was a partnership-deed of 4th July 1905, between E. W. Pyrke and J. H. Mody, as to the Apollo Hotel business. Under one of the clauses of that deed the surviving partner had the option of purchasing the share of the deceased partner at a valuation to be made by a reference to arbitrators. Mr. J. H. Mody, as the surviving partner, exercised his option of purchasing the share of the deceased Pyrke. There was no regular reference paper drawn, but Mr. Tennant, an attorney of this Court, drew up some sort of reference paper; and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., on behalf of the petitioners and Mr. N. R. Mistry, on behalf of Mr. Mody, were appointed arbitrators, upon the terms mentioned in the heads of reference bearing the date of 16th of May, 1912. Both these arbitrators appointed valuers to value the furniture, horses, carriages and gas fittings, &c. Mr. Breslauer was asked to value the furniture, etc. When the arbitrators met again they found that the whole valuation amounted to considerably less than what it ought to be according to the books of account. The books of account showed that the property was worth Rs. 1,22,720, while the valuation of the valuers was Rs. 22,329. It was also found that Mr. Breslauer valued the furniture on the information supplied to him by J. H. Mody. Mr. Breslauer was not informed of the date of the purchase of the articles of furniture or that the price to be put on it was as a going concern. On 15th January, 1912, the arbitrators met again and found that the discrepancy was so great that a fresh valuation of the furniture should be made. On 10th March, 1912, they decided to ask the manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. to make a fresh valuation of the furniture. His valuation was considerably in excess of that of Mr. Breslauer's; but Mr. J. H. Mody refused to admit the manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. to view the furniture and persisted in his refusal to admit him there.

NOT A FAIR VALUATION.

The arbitrators admitted that Mr. Breslauer's valuation was not a fair valuation and therefore the petitioners thought that injustice would be done if no fresh valuation was allowed to be made.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the arbitrators could not make their report without the valuation of Mr. Breslauer and they could not take his valuation because it was so reckless. They could either appoint a fresh man to value or do without valuation. They could not do without valuation because under clause 5 of the reference paper, they must have the valuation. Under section 5 of the Arbitration Act, the Court had power to revoke the reference.

Per curiam: There is no doubt about the revoking of the submission. If I take your other alternative, then they would say I have no jurisdiction.

Mr. J. D. Davar submitted that he was willing that anybody except the manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. should be appointed to value the furniture.

The matter was then settled by the consent of the parties.

His Lordship in his order said that by the consent of the parties, the valuation made by Mr. Breslauer to be disregarded. The arbitrators to appoint any person to value the furniture, such valuer not to be a director or any employe of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. or Mr. Breslauer. Costs to be costs in the reference.

Solicitors for petitioners: Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

Solicitors for the respondent: Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji and Company.

SUED FOR PRICE OF MOTORS.

ALLEGATIONS WITHDRAWN.

CONSENT DECREE PASSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KAVASHA DOSSABHOY WADIA V. EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED.

This was a suit in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sums of Rs. 8,500 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of two promissory notes and a further sum of Rs. 1,187 for work done and goods supplied to the defendant by the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this suit is the proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, carrying on business at Hornby Road, Fort. The plaint stated that by a promissory note of 22nd January, 1913, the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff on demand the sum of Rs. 8,500 for value received. By a second promissory note of 8th February, 1913, the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff on demand the sum of Rs. 15,000 for value received. The defendant further owed to him the sum of Rs. 1,287. Rs. 1,175 was due to the plaintiff from the defendant in respect of certain repairs done to the defendant's two motor-cars. Rs. 112 was due for sundries and other motor accessories supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant. Bills in respect of the above two sums were presented to the defendant for payment on 25th and 1st April respectively. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay to him Rs. 8,500, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 1,287 with interest, etc.

WEAK MINDED YOUNGMAN.

In his written statement the defendant said that he was one of the sons and heirs of Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam. His father was a well-known merchant of Bombay and died on 3rd January, 1913. He was entitled to a share in his father's estate which was valued at over Rs. 2,00,000. He was a weak-minded, inexperienced and uneducated young man. His share in his father's estate was not paid to him yet. In anticipation of his getting a big share in the estate, many designing persons, among whom the plaintiff was one, manoeuvred to give him things not required by him, charged him exorbitant prices and took from him promissory notes for a larger amount than the exact prices of those articles.

With regard to the two promissory notes of Rs. 8,500 of 22nd January, 1913, and of Rs. 15,000 of 8th February, 1913, the defendant said that he had no recollection of signing them himself. What happened was this: On the afternoon of 22nd January, 1913, the plaintiff stood him a treat in a restaurant in Fort, where the defendant got drunk. The defendand had a very hazy recollection of what happened afterwards, but he remembered that a motor-car was sold to him on credit for Rs. 8,500. The same motor-car was smashed a few later while the defendant was being driven in it, owing to an accident. That motor-car was lying in the plaintiff's shop still. Again a few days after on 22nd January, 1913, the plaintiff sold to the defendant a carriage and pair, while he was drunk, for Rs. 10,000, though it was worth about Rs. 4,000 only. On 8th February, 1913, the plaintiff stood another treat to the defendant and while he was drunk sold to him another motor-car, on credit. The defendant denied having any recollection of having signed any promissory notes at all. If the said notes were signed by him, he must have signed them while he was drunk and therefore incapable of understanding their effect. The two motor-cars for the supposed price of which the plaintiff might have obtained the two promissory notes, were worth about Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 7,000 only. The plaintiff was guilty of gross fraud in taking from him the said promissory notes for larger amounts of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. The defendant submitted that the promissory notes were null and void.

EXAGGERATED VALUES.

At any rate the defendant said that he was not bound to pay anything more than the fair market value of the said two motor-cars. An expert's valuation of those two motor-cars was not more than Rs. 11,000. The bills presented by the plaintiff as regards repairs to his motor-cars and accessories supplied to him, were greatly exagerated.

In his supplemental writter statement, the defendant stated that the Itala car for the alleged price of which the promissory note of Rs. 15,000 was obtained from him, had a material defect in the rotary valves of the engine, which caused excessive friction and therefore made the car unserviceable. The plaintiff knew of the said defect in the car and yet sold it to him. The defendant, therefore without prejudice to other defences raised by him, prayed that the sale of the Itala car for Rs. 15,000 be declared void and the plaintiff's claim for the said sum be dismissed.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

This suit though third on the cause list, was mentioned earlier because both the parties had arrived at a settlement. Mr. Bahadurji, submitted that by a letter of the 17th instant the defendant's attorneys had made certain proposals which his client thought fit to accept.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff by the consent of the parties for Rs. 13,200. Both the Itala and De Dion cars to be returned to the plaintiff and the defendant to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 13,200. All allegations made by the defendant in his written statement to be withdrawn.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Judah and Solomon.

WIDOW'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GANGABAI V. VALLABHDAS.

This was a suit by the plaintiff, who is a widow, for maintenance from her husband's estate. The defendant is the plaintiff's step-son. The matter was referred some time ago to the Commissioner for deterioration of the income of the estate and it came up yesterday before his Lordship for final orders.

Mr. Jardine the Acting Advocate-General, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai with Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jardine said that the Commissioner had found the income of the property to be Rs. 12 ,00. Some of the decisions had laid down that one-third of the income was a proper maintenance. He asked his Lordship to award Rs. 300 per mensem to his client.

Mr. Desai said that debts amounting to Rs. 25,000 remained to be paid out of the estate. One-third was the maximum that had ever been awarded and cited cases to show that Rs. 300 per mensem had been awarded out of incomes as large as Rs. 27,000 per annum. He submitted that Rs. 150 per month would be a fair amount to fix.

His Lodrship, in delivering judgment, said that no general principle could be laid down in these matters and each case must be dealt with on its own facts. It must be remembered that on the one hand the widow must have adequate maintenance and on the other the estate must not be crippled.

His Lordship fixed Rs. 250 monthly as the plaintiff's maintenance. The plaintiff was given all costs of the suit.

Plaintiff's Attorneys:—Messrs. Payne and Company.

Defendant's Attorneys:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY 22nd JULY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Short Causes.

445-12—Madhowji K. & Ch. Madhowji Virji v. Ramdas Mulji a firm.

1184-12—Captain & Vaidya Bai Gangabai & anr. v. Shah Parsoo Parbat & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Motichand & Co. Dastur & Co.

1266-12—Tyabji D. & Co. Fakirchand Naginchand & ors. v. Balubhai Navalchand, Edgelow G. W. & Co.

116-13—Mulla & Mulla Keshowji Devkaran v. Rowji Karsi & anr.

247-13—Jamsetji R. & D. Dossabhoy Rustomji Chowksey & anr. v. Merai Javerbhai Nathubhoy, Amin & Desai.

295-13—Kanga & Sayani Tulsiram Ramsurup a firm v. Buldevshah Mamraj & ors.

370-13—Tyabji D. & Co. Bai Jaineverbai v. Mehkulal Kanayalal & anr.

373-13—Smetham B & Co. Seth Gulamhussain Cassambhai v. Jamalbhai Juda Jiwa.

463-13—Dubash & Co. Tribhowan Vithal v. Desaibhai Maganbhai a firm.

481-13—Surajmal & Co. Surajmal Leherchand a firm v. Thacker Govindji Dewji.

498-13—Dikshit & Pur, Maganlal Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & Ty.

508-13—Khanderao L. & M. Tarachand Panalal & ors. v. Pragji Soonderji Madhowji K. & Ch.

511-13—Payne & Co. Wasudev Ganesh Khare & ors. v. Ganesh Sakharam Bhovsari.

557-13—Little & Co. The Shalimar Paint Colour and Varnish Co. Ltd. v. Nawab Kamal Yar-Jung Bahadur Bicknell M. R. & Co.

560-13—Smetham B. & Co. Rustomji Temulji Sethna v. Cursetji Byramji Ghandy.

561-13—Mulla & M. Abdul Kareem Abdul Gafoor v. Bai Fuli.

574-13—Captain & V. Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Chunilal Sakarchand & Co.

577-13—Smetham B. & Co. Purshotam Raghoonath Narayen v. Kashinath.

585-13—Craigie B. & Cartre, Jehangir Maneckji Contractor v. Baboo alias Balkrishna Narayen.

586-13—Khanderao L. & M. Vishwanath Chintaman Gore v. Narayen Bhasker Karwarkar.

706-13—Vachha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 17-7-13.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

809-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Es. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rosario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Es. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Giridaridas & anr. Jamestji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman)

In the Division Court No. 53

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Pranjivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kakabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co.

For further Directions and Costs on Comms. Report.

690-09—Mulla and Mulla Mirza Bahadar Beg v. Bhagerathbai and ors. In person.

LONG CAUSES.

335-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

27-13—Mulji K. & Th. Lady Janbai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain & V.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darwalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jamestjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

232-13—Nadirsha & D. Esubai v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co. Port Heard.

1184-10—Payne & Co. The Nord Deutsche Insurance Co. vs. Messrs. F. Fischer & Co., a firm Payne & Co.

195—11—Jehangir G & B. Kanaiyalal Jeynarayan & ors. vs. Doorgaparsad Ramgoolam & ors. Payne & Co.

268-11—Pest R. K. & Co. Mulji Jaitha & Co. a firm v. B. Maghavbhai & Co. Jam R. & D.

851-11—Khand L & M. Versey Raghavji v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan & ans. Captain & V.

1022-11—Judah & S. Lingoo Pachetty Lingal v. Narayan Yellappa & ors. Ty. D & Co. Jeh M. & S. Dubasn & Co., Mal H. M. & R. Bick M. R. & Co.

452-12—Shroff D. & D. Manoherji Sheriarji Mistry v. Perojbai. Amin & Desai.

863-12—Wadia G. & Co. Fulchand Premji a firm v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed. Edg. G W. & Co.

915-12—Sabnis & G. Saraswatibai & ors. v. Dadoba Damul Pathare & ors.

996-12—Daph F. & D. Bhimras Atmaram v. Mithabai widow.

1046-12—Kanga & S. Bai Adilbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas & anr. Malvi H. M. & R. Moti & B.

1147-12—Amin & D. Thaker Premji Naranji v. Nensey Mahanji. Jeh G. & B.

706-12—Shroff D. & D. Bhimji Shamji & Co. a firm. v. Shivaji Meghji. Captain & V.

994-10—Shroff D. & D. Atmaram Pranjivandas v. Mahomed Rahimtulla & ors. Patell & Es. Regh N. & Co.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomedally Hassanalli & ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai & ors. Shamji M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

572-12—Mulla & M., R. D. Sethna v. Kekhushru Cawasji, Doctor & ors. Craigie B. & C. Vachha & Co.

978-12—Bhimji & Co. Harakbhai widow. v. Luddha Lakhamsey. Manecklal & Ty.

1109-12—Mulji K. & Th. Bai Rallat v. Veerchand Jairam. Mehta & D.

967-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay. v. Bai Nani widow & ors. Tyabji D. & C.

1254-12—Surajmal & Co. Purkhaji Deepaji v. Bhikaji Tulsiram & ors

758-11—Wadia G. & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Abdul Sakur Esmail. Jeh M & S. S. C.

759-11—Wadia G & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm. v. Essack Ismail & anr. Jeh M. & S.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

FOR INVESTIGATIOON OF PANPERISM.

P. P. No.6-13—In person Ahmed Haji Mahomed Khamissa v. Haji Yusuf Haji Mahomed Khamisa & anr.

11-13—In person Amibai v. Vithaba Narayen Vunmurre.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

BOMBAY FIGURES FOR MAY.

The following is a statement of reported plague deaths in the Districts and States of the Bombay Presidency during the month of May 1913:—Surat, 27; Thana 52; Belgaum, 45; Dharwar, 10; Ratnagiri, 12; and Kolaba, 35; making a total of British districts 188.

In Native States the total of deaths in Cutch 9; Kathiawar Agency, 22; Janjira, 17; Kolhapur, 21; making a total for the Native States of 69 and a grand total of 257.

The statement of reported plague deaths in sea-ports in the Bombay Presidency, during the month of May shows at Karachi, 94 deaths, at Bombay, 229; and at Aden, 43.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SARDAR EDROOS'S INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos will ask the following questions at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, to be held at Poona:—

1 (*a*) Are Government aware of the fact that the Surat nightsoil depot is (1) quite close to the city, (2) quite close to the Railway Station, and (3) within three hundred yards of human habitations?

(*b*) Are they also aware of the fact that the Municipality has been dilly-dallying, for several years past, the question of the permanent removal of the depot to the lands measuring about 55 Binghas in the uninhabited village of Bhedwad, purchased by it during the time o fthe lat eCollector.

(*c*) Are Government aware of the fact that the Municipality has recently resolved to construct a well in the existing depot for collecting the nightsoil at a cost of Rs. 5,500 and thus increase the nuisance and spoil the water of the wells in adjoining fields to the great annoyance and detriment to the interests of the agriculturists?

2. As the B. B. & C. I. Railway is going to build a new bridge on the Tapti, just near the old one, will Government be pleased to acquire the old one and convert it into a bridge for vehicular traffic and thus remove the great inconvenience to the villagers to the north of the Tapti?

3. Are Government aware of the fact that Gujarati Translations of some of the Acts are not available for sale to the public at the Government Central Press and at the District Treasuries?

CRIME OF IMPERTINENCE.

A hawker named Cheneau was recently sentenced in Paris to six months' imprisonment for saying to a policeman, "Shut your jaw." He appealed against his sentence, and the courts, after carefully deliberating the matter, not only upheld the previous sentence, but doubled it.

It is true that Cheneau was already under police supervision, and had failed to report himself. His counsel pleaded ingeniously that, after all, Cheneau had only used a familiar expression.

LEICESTER MYSTERY.

LIVELY SCENE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A lively and exciting little scene took place in the House of Commons on July 2 when Lord Wolmer brought in a bill under the Ten Minutes Rule to make it "a corrupt practice" for anyone to make a false statement during an election for the purpose of intuencing the result, says the "Daily Telegraph."

In the ordinary way Lord Wolmer would have had a thin audience of members scarcely making the pretence of listening. But on that day the House was crowded and intent. Everyone knew that the bill was an "ad hoc" measure, and that the mysterious telegram which played such a part in the recent election at Leicester was its fount and origin.

Lord Wolmer was not long in bringing in the excepted reference, and the Chamber rang with noisy cries. The "alleged Labour manifesto," which the Labour party had so emphatically disowned, was, he said, precisely the sort of false statement which he wished to penalise.

When he had done, Sir Maurice Levy, the Liberal author of the misleading manifesto in question, rose to oppose the bill. He was greeted with loud ironical cheers from the Opposition, which changed to angry cries of "Withdraw!" as he declared that no one in the House believed the proposal to be "sincere." And then, turning fiercely upon Lord Wolmer, he charged him with having thrown "a most vulgar and insulting remark at him across the floor of the House" when introducing the new member for Leicester two days before.

Amid the uproar which arose Lord Wolmer demanded to know from the Speaker whether such an accusation was in order. Thereupon the Speaker, evidently apprised beforehand, asked him with some severity whether it was not a fact that he had called out on that occasion, "There is the author of the forged telegram!" Evidently it was true. Lord Wolmer did not deny it. He merely rose and said, "Was it not a forged telegram?"

The Speaker's stern wrath descended swift upon him. "If the noble lord made use of such an expression I do not think it lies in his mouth to complain." Rapturous cheers from the Coalition greeted this rebuff to Lord Wolmer, whose zeal not infrequently outruns his discretion.

"A KNIGHT THERE WAS."

Sir Maurice Levy should have been content to leave it at that. But he was not. Carried away by his success, he pressed on to commit a fault which made the House shiver, and struck sudden dumbness into the ranks of his exultant friends. After blurting out that what he had sent was not a forged telegram, but a telephone message," he began a sentence to the effect that Lord Wolmer should have been the last man to talk of "forged telegrams when his——"

Everyone knew what was coming. Every one felt that Sir Maurice Levy was on the verge of committing the unknightly sin of dragging into a public debate a lady's name and lady's indiscretion. The Speaker saved him just in time. But the hush had fallen on the House, and the word, though unspoken, had been heard by all. That will take some living down by the Radical member for Loughborough. There are still some things which are not done, or, if done, are not soon forgotten. But why Lord Wolmer should have voluntarily exposed himself to the throwing of that particular stone was hard, indeed, to understand.

He brought in his Bill, however, and it was read a first time without a division. It must have needed some courage to stand up as he did and read out the names of his backers—greeted, as one of them was with loud derisive cheers from the Ministerialists—and then walk up the floor of the crowded and excited House and present the Bill to the Clerk at the Table. His increased pallor indicated the severity of the strain.

JEWEL THIEF-PUGILIST.

There was an exiting scene in the Hotel Scribe of Paris on the evening of June 28. A young man, fairly well-dressed, mingled with some travellers who had just arrived and ascended with them in the lift to the second floor. Soon after cries of "Help! thieves!" resounded through the corridors. A lady staying in the hotel had returned to her room to find the young man ransacking her trunks and boxes. When she entered the room the thief felled her with a blow full in the face, and ran down the corridor.

He was "tackled" by several velets de chambre, but showed himself possessed of a useful "hand off," and laid them low in best Rugby style. He had reached the vestibule of the hotel before he was seized by a commissionaire. The man, a German subject, aged 19, was in possession of an amethyst and pearl collar, several jewelled tie pins, and other valuable articles.

ROBBED OF JEVELLERY.

Keshra Khisna, a Marwadi shroff residing in Kamatipura 5th lane, has reported to the police the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,700 and belonging to different persons who had pledged them with him. He suspects a servant of his who has disappeared.

"THE SPHINX OF FLEET STREET."

THE JUBILEE OF MR. J. M. LE SAGE.

The watcher of men and things likes not only to observe the world's great stage, but to know the machinery behind the scenes and the master-personalities who never appear on the boards. Extraordinary interest belongs to an occasion reported in the newspapers the other day. It received only passing attention outside the spacious columns of the "Daily Telegraph." That is a curious proof that the public, and even some of its guides, do not always realise how big things are done and who does them. What was the occasion? It was the reluctant emergence into publicity, in his seventy-seventh year, and with a half-century's work behind him, of the powerful and sagacious veteran who has made a stronger art of shunning attention than almost any man can make of notoriety.

It was, in a word, the journalistic jubilee of John M. Le Sage, celebrated at De Keyser's Hotel with all the populous family of his colleagues about him, the foreign correspondents gathered form abroad, and Mr. Harry Lawson in the chair. He made a stirring speech, after reading the generous and affectionate letter from his father, Lord Burnham. From the point of view of the novelist's study of human character and affairs, it all seems to me one of the admirable events of my time.

Conceive a strong man of journalism, who has worked the limelight for a generation and never stepped into it himself—an editor impenetrable in discretion, Sphinx-like both in his formidable resources and the enigmatic completeness of his anonymity. Here he is, after fifty years of veiled energy, compelled, at seventy-seven, to make his public debut, to stand up amidst cheers and make a speech, and suffer the last genial indignity of being reported like any common politician. There is an almost sublime humour in it, which makes some of us bubble with laughter when we think of the sedulous reserve and caustic temper of the Grand Old Man of anonymity.

EXECUTIVE GREATNESS.

How often is it said that the world knows little of its greatest men! In this case London and its millions know practically nothing of one of the most remarkable personalities it contains. Lord Burnham and Le Sage, as his right-hand helper, built up the "Daily Telegraph" into the institution that it is to-day, one of the most solid and richest newspapers in existence. Who can measure the variety of organizing power, the fertility of idea, the continued union of judgment and vigour which have been required for that work? Lord Burnham had the dramatic genius, the flair; but he delights to acknowledge how much he owed to the executive greatness of his managing editor and old companion in arms. They supplemented each other to perfection, and as a pair they were worth a host.

Nothing abler was ever done in journalism than the famous manner, for instance, in which they met the first apparition of the "Daily Mail." They were under no illusions. Here was a fresh thing, and the fresh thing would go. They realised that a new epoch had opened in journalism. While the pessimists prophesied that the day of penny papers was done, two strong men made up their minds, transformed many of the methods of the "Daily Telegraph" without altering its distinctive character, and not only survived the crisis, but in the end flourished on it. To-day the paper is more prosperous than ever. That was a wonderful feat. But every one knows Lord Burnham. Who knows Le Sage?

What does he look like? Well, with his close-cropped, military head and white moustache, solid brow, and glance which can twinkle, but is usually as steely as need be, he is like nothing so much as a journalistic Bismarck. And he is not a little like one in character and resource. He has been an Iron Chancellor for the "Daily Telegraph." He is a born disciplinarian, and yet that did not prevent the "Daily Telegraph" from becoming perhaps the most human and general of all newspaper offices, while running with the smoothness of a huge exact machine. He can manage every kind of man and combine the talent of the most various personalities. He can act in a minute if he must with absolute courage and composure, taking his risk, fully prepared to stand the consequences, and never giving himself a moment's worry about a decision once taken.

But when a hazardous thing need not be done, he does not do it. His motto, as Mr. Harry Lawson remarked in his speech, is, "When in doubt, don't!" With immense vigour of temperament, governed by an imperturbable coolness and a concentrated sort of shrewd common sense, he has in the rarest degree the power of letting things alone when he thinks it wise. In an invaluable art of ignoring things when he chooses, of waiting quietly for his moment, he is an amusement and a wonder to his staff. In the end, they are driven to say, for the thousandth time, "Well, the old man is a master." And he is. His greatest quality is judgment. Lord Rosebery has said that it is the rarest quality even in Cabinets packed with talent. Le Sage has sheer good judgment enough to stock a dozen Cabinets.

TRADITIONAL ENGLISHMAN.

In the next place, in spite of his name, he is the traditional Englishman incarnate. As a type of the thing, any foreigner might put him in a book. That has been one of the secrets of his career. He has not got to ask himself what the average man is thinking. He knows. There is some indefinable quality in him which made him an unfailing sort of living index to the feeling and temper of large masses of the nation.

But to realise the bigness of the man you must have seen him upon the tense nights of crisis that remain memorable in the minds of people who turn out newspapers. There is a large room in the "Daily Telegraph" which serves in action as a quarter-deck. Conspicuous notices hang round it enjoining "Silence." The word is usually a joke at ordinary times among the members of a cheerful brotherhood. On the night of crisis, when Le Sage was in command, the meaning of "Silence" was realised. Apart from the under-roar of the machines, a hush fell upon the place. The human energies of the whole staff, every man knowing his work and doing it, were driving with noiseless speed. No fuss, no flurry, not a minute cut to waste.

Le Sage sat either at the square table in the middle or the round table in the corner, the image of immediate imperturbable decision. Crisis for him only means that he does a little drumming with his fingers. They come to him from all departments. He listens to every one, but to no one too long. When he gets what he wants, which is usually after three sentences have been said, he remarks, "That's enough." If any man seeks to extend the tale and pour superfluous verbiage upon him, he says, with dangerous gentleness, "I'm not listening, my boy." No one can entangle him in needless detail. He keeps all the threads in his hands and never ravels them for an instant.

To see him at work in these moments was a liberal education, invaluable for life to any young man learning the art of action. In any field of organization he would have been masterly, but those who know him best have always been convinced that, if he had been a soldier, something would have been added to the records of generalship. The writer of these lines thinks of him with admiration and affection. Every journalist ought to pay to this doyen of the would corps of able editors the tributes that he has never sought. He has given his whole life to the service of a newspaper, and has been content to keep it celebrated, and to remain himself unknown. Is there any other profession in the world where that kind and degree of devotion would be possible? You cannot explain a power and efficiency of that sort in words. You can only take off your hat.

NO RICE FOR BRIDAL COUPLES.

"HEARTY HANDSHAKE OR A QUIET KISS."

Under a quaint city ordinance, which came into effect on July 1, it is now illegal to throw shoes or rice after bridal couples in Portsmouth (Ohio), writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." It makes no difference whether the bride or bridegroom prosecutes or not, for the police have instructions to arrest shoe-throwers and rice-bag enthusiasts on their own initiative.

The authors of this ordinance are Mr. Fred Tynes, the mayor, and Mr. W. A. Hutchins, Director of Public Safety, and the mayor declares: "We can leave the back-slapping, rice and shoe-throwing tricks to fool-towns who don't know any better. It won't go here. Why, a man would rather remain single than marry and be subjected to such treatment. A hearty handshake, or a quiet kiss ought to be enough for the real friends of any newly married couple."

WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

HAPPINESS AND SCIENCE.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly":—

You cannot measure happiness. If indeed, the labours of an International Commission could give a standard of happiness, a unit of happiness, politics would be more nearly an exact science than it either is or is ever likely to become. But if you leave these higher regions of human emotions and activity, everybody, I think, would be ready to admit that one of the great advantages of human progress is our growing command over Nature; that this growing demand over Nature is the sphere of our activities in which it is most plainly and obviously certain that immense advance has been made in the last 150 years, an advance which, instead of diminishing in its rate of progress, seems to me to be increasing. You may argue as to whether we have improved in this respect or that respect. You may debate whether growing social or political influences are or are not for the general advantage of society, but the one thing you cannot argue about is whether man-kind has benefited by the command which science has given us, which science is teaching to those who are engaged in the technical work of industry. Nobody can dispute that that, at all events, has covered an immense range of progress, and that we are still moving rapidly in the right direction. —A. J. Balfour, M.P., at the opening of the new buildings of the National Physical Laboratory.

THE EFFECT OF CHEAP GOLD.

The currencies of the world have become, as it were, saturated with gold, and any output of the metal in excess of that needed to replace wastage and to supply normal additional requirements becomes a glut upon the market: it reduces the value of the whole stock, whether coined or not, just as the production of, let us say, cotton goods in excess of that required to meet the normal demand depreciates the value of, and lowers the price of, both new and old stocks of cotton goods. But the output of the mines is increasing faster than ever, and there now appears to be nothing to prevent a glut of gold. This will infallibly cause prices to continue to appreciate. If the quality of gold placed on the market goes on increasing year by year the reduction of the purchasing power of the sovereign must necessarily be automatic. If the movement were to continue unchecked, its effect would be nothing less than the gradual crumbling away of all our economic standards, just as they crumbled away in the sixteenth century when a series of disooveries of rich silver mines cheapened money and caused general prices to rise to undreamed-of heights. —Walter F. Ford, in the "Fortnightly Review."

VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE.

The state of things at present is no doubt somewhat depressing, and people who live in the present state of things, and whose one idea is to accept the present state of things (and who, indeed, can imagine no other), are all ready to assure us that no better day will ever dawn, and that we must reconcile ourselves to the "Americanising" of our lives and so forth. There is no more shallow philosophy than that which thinks it is exhibiting tolerance and a fine broad-mindedness by preaching the permanence of things that are. All debasing influences, according to these precious prophets, are stable. Everything ugly "has come to stay." So far, really, from the present state of things enduring, its days are numbered already, and the forces are marshalling that are to disintegrate it. Almost all serious and thoughtful people, whatever their party may be—for this goes deeper than politics—are affected by the thought that the future health and well-being of the country are inseparably linked with the establishment of the lot of its agricultural and peasant population on a securer basis. But such improved conditions of life will tell immediately on the practical arts. A little leisure, some education, added incentives to initiatives and enterprise, and there will creep back a vitality into our village architecture which it has long lacked. It is natural to it to possess that character, and though it has lost it for a little while, it may be it will speedily regain it.—L. March Phillipps, in the "Morning Post."

OBITER DICTA.

Men get used to any condition of life:

Sir Henry Lucy.

Nobody with less than a quarter of a million of money need come clong into the street of great adventure now and hope to make a new morning or evening newspaper which will establish itself.

Henry Leach.

No actor has ever yet been "discovered" after his death.

S. R. Littlewood.

Take people in bulk, most of them are not bad sorts.

Dora D'Espaigne Chapman.

I don't like all children. I like those who are naturally interesting, rather than the precocious youngster.

Hilda Cowham.

Vivisection is not only a sin, but a blunder; it is an injury to man and an insult to God.

Jerome K. Jerome.

For a writer to salute England is to salute three centuries of masterpieces from Spenser and Shakespeare to Kipling, whose masterpieces put an English imprint on our world literature.

Maurice Barres.

Even disillusionments are useful. They take the veil off facts.

Rev. J. E. Roberts.

THE DEBASING EFFECT OF LONG HOURS.

From the mental point of view, what interest can a man exhausted by these long hours and this excessive strain—blastfurnacemen on twelve-hour shifts be expected to take in study, culture, public life, and so forth? It is to be noticed that the conversation of men who become in this way mere working machines tends to turn with weary repetition entirely upon the monotonous details of daily routine. As for morality, can anyone doubt the inevitable brutalising effects of such conditions? Many men no doubt succeed, even under these harsh and trying circumstances, in maintaining the dignity and credit of British citizens. But is it any wonder that others too often prove unable to resist such demoralising influences, sinking back into sensuality and drunkenness as the only kind of change and respite from a life of toil which they are capable of enjoying? Certainly conditions of this character, and those who are responsible for them, wherever they exists, deserve the stren and unsparing condemnation of public opinion.—A. H. Crosfield, in the "Manchester Guardian."

WAKES-WEEK THRIFT.

To return "spent-up"—that is one of Lancashire's little humours. Go away where you choose, do everything, grudge nothing, laugh all the time, and come back "spent-up." That is the Lancashire holiday spirit. Improvement? No. They have ear-marked a sum especially for holidays, saving it week by week the long year through and on holidays it should be spent. The cotton-worker who does not spend his holiday money is looked upon as something of a curmudgeon. They say that a man who "winna blue 'is walkes brass would borrow money from you to put i' th' bank." It is a careless, jolly spirit rather than improvidence. The loss of outdoor freedom which mill-life entails carries this compensation; it adds a zest to a week's freedom such as few other holiday-makers can know. And how well these folk do holiday! Laughter, chaff, mischief, all the day, all the week through. And money as a mere incident in existence—in its right place for once. Surely there is something likeable in that? —Basil Clarke, in the "Daily Mail."

TOURISTS AND GUIDE BOOKS.

There is no doubt that the profusion of guide books is responsible for the monotonous sameness in the pattern of tourists all the world over, or in not their number, then, at any rate, the slavish spirit in which they are used. What they should offer, advice is taken as instruction, they mould not alone the daily procedure of the tourist, but actually his faculty of observation on a homogeneous plan fatal to originality. Told beforehand what to look for, he exercises no intelligence of perception. The average tourist is, at his best not clever to a fault; but once he is crammed with the superficial knowledge of guide books, he becomes no more than a walking gramophone, ready to reel off, without understanding the half of it, such unimportant dates and facts as he may have absorbed from that over-rated source of information.—F. G. Aflalo, in "Chambers's Journal."

BRIDE WHO FAINTED-

BISHOP'S KINDLY ACT ENDS WEDDING DRAMMA.

A marriage dilemma at an Exeter church during mail week a dramatic turn, and then ended happily after all.

The bride and bridegroom and their friends arrived at the church of St. Mary Major shortly after two o'clock believing that arrangements had been made for the ceremony to take place at 2.15. The only other person in attendance, however, was the woman sexton, who knew nothing about any such appointment. Thinking that the clergyman had been unavoidably delayed, the wedding party waited patiently while a messenger was dispatched on a bicycle to the rectory, a quarter of a mile away. But the rector (the Rev. H. S. Wyatt) was out of the city, and an attempt to find the curate had no better results, the messenger being informed that the curate was also away from home.

Hurried visits were paid to the houses of other clergymen within the precincts of the Cathedral Close, but luck was against the party. Then three o'clock struck, and the friends were informed that marriage that day would be impossible.

The bride at once became hysterical, and fainted.

But someone had a happy thought. It was ascertained that it was within the province of a bishop to marry after the ordinary hour, and the aid of the Bishop of Marlborough (Dean of Exeter) was sought.

The Bishop was at home, and with his usual kindliness, he expressed his willingness to conduct the ceremony. Hurrying into the church in his cassock he found the bride still in a faint and surrounded by her friends. She gradually regained consciousness, however, and the ceremony was duly performed.

In his address the Bishop sought to lessen the distress of the bride and bridegroom at the delay by referring to the satisfaction they would now experience at having been married by a bishop.

WEDDING DILEMMAS.

MATLOCK RE-MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

Another chapter was added to the curious Matlock wedding story on Saturday, June 23, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Arthur H. Taylor, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, and Miss Ash, of Matlock, went through a marriage ceremony but owing to the Primitive Methodist Chapel being in the hands of the decorators the minister solemnised he wedding in the schoolroom. Subsequently it was asserted that the schoolroom was unlicensed, and that, therefore, the ceremony was "illegal."

THE SIMPLEST REMEDY.

It was thought to overcome the difficulty by having a second marriage without waiting for the formal decision of the Registrar-General upon the legality of the first, and, the bride and bridegroom having returned to Wirksworth, where Mr. Taylor's people live, this ceremony was arranged for Saturday.

A keenly interested crowd assembled outside the little church as the painters and decorators cleared away their plant, and it was discovered that one of the decorators had been retained to act as a marriage witness. Presently news arrived that bride and bridegroom had started to drive from Wirksworth; but the couple got no further than the Manse, where arriving at 10.30, they were received by the minister, the Rev. Harryman Taylor.

Shortly before one o'clock Mr. William Evans, the district registrar, who was in attendance on instructions from the Registrar-General paid a visit to the manse, and there had a consultation with the minister. He pointed out how difficult it would be to re-marry until the Registrar-General had given his decision as to the validity of the former ceremony.

ANOTHER DILEMMA.

There was also a Dilemma, he pointed out, about the re-entry in the marriage register. Already a marriage had been entered between the same parties, and how could a second entry be legally added?

Finally, the wedding was postponed, and after waiting three or four hours the disappointed crowd dispersed.

The bridegroom is taking the dilemma good-humouredly. He told a "Daily News" representative that until they returned to Wirksworth they knew nothing about any difficulty. Mr. Taylor added that when the ceremony was held in the schoolroom he asked the minister if the service was in order and was told that it was.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

FRENCH OX-TAIL SOUP.
POLISH FISH.
BREDEE.
BEEFSTEAK AND KIDNEY PUDDING.
CORNFLOUR RAMAKINS.
VIENNESE PUDDING.

Ox-tail, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Beef, As. 6. Kidneys, As. 3. Eggs, As. 6. Mutton, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 5. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and seeds, As. 4. Total Rs. 2. As. 12.

French Ox-Tail Soup.

Cut up and blanch the tail for a few minutes, then set it to simmer in a pan lined with slices of lean bacon, sliced carrots and onions, some herbs, whole peppers and a clove. With two teacupfulls of water. This should reduce till almost a glaze while cooking very slowly; now add the required quantity of water with a wineglassful of madeira, and pass through a fine sieve, skim well, add any flavouring necessary, heat up and serve with the pieces of ox-tail, well glazed, handed round separately.

Polish Fish.

Cut any fish into neat pieces and fry lightly with grated onion, pepper and salt. Add equal parts of water and any white wine sufficient to cover the fish and simmer for ten minutes, then set in the oven with a small cupful each of chopped almonds and well washed and picked currants, and two sliced limes from which the pips have been removed. Cook till the fruit is soft, and if too dry add a little more wine and water.

Bredee.

Cut the neck of mutton into pieces, and set bones to make a cupful of good stock, fry the meat with two sliced onion previously browned in the fat; add 6 tamatoes skinned and sliced and a pounded green chilli with salt and pepper. Place in a casserole with enough of the stock just to cover the stew; cover closely and set in the oven to cook for 2 hours, add a little sugar just before serving in the casserole.

Beefsteak and Kidney Pudding.

Cut the beef into slices and divide the mutton kidneys which are less strong than the beef. Pepper and salt them and roll a half kidney in each slice of beef, tie and dredge with peppered and salted flour, fry in fat with some sliced onion, till slightly brown. Line a basin or Gourmet Boila with good suet crust, put in the rolls with small pieces of bacon, small well blanched onion, slices of hardboiled egg with a teacupful of stock. Cover with the crust and see that it is well sealed. Boil or steam for 3 to 4 hours. Indian cooks never will cook these puddings sufficiently which is why they are so hard and indigestible.

Cornflour Ramakins.

Make a thick paste by boiling cornflour and milk together, and when nearly done adding a lump of butter two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a pinch of nutmeg salt pepper and sugar. Place a dessertspoonful of this on a slab, put a lump of Gruyers in the centre and cover with the paste. When cold, trim, dip in egg yolk, fry crisp and dish on a napkin.

Viennese Pudding.

Cut the crumb of a small loaf into small dice, shred two tablespoonfuls, of candied peel, pick over the same of sultanas, grate the rind of a lime, and mix all with a tablespoonful of sugar. Set 12 lumps of loaf sugar to cook a dark brown over the fire, let it melt in a large cup of milk adding the yolks of four eggs, strain this over the bread mixture and let it soak for some minutes. At the last add a wineglassful each of cherry and undiluted tinned milk, pour into a well greased mould and set it to steam, well covered with buttered paper for an hour and a half. Serve with any nice syrup sauce.

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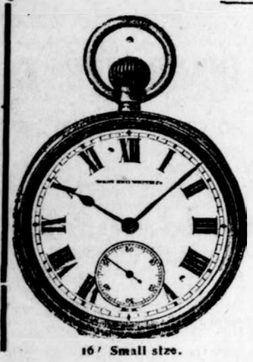
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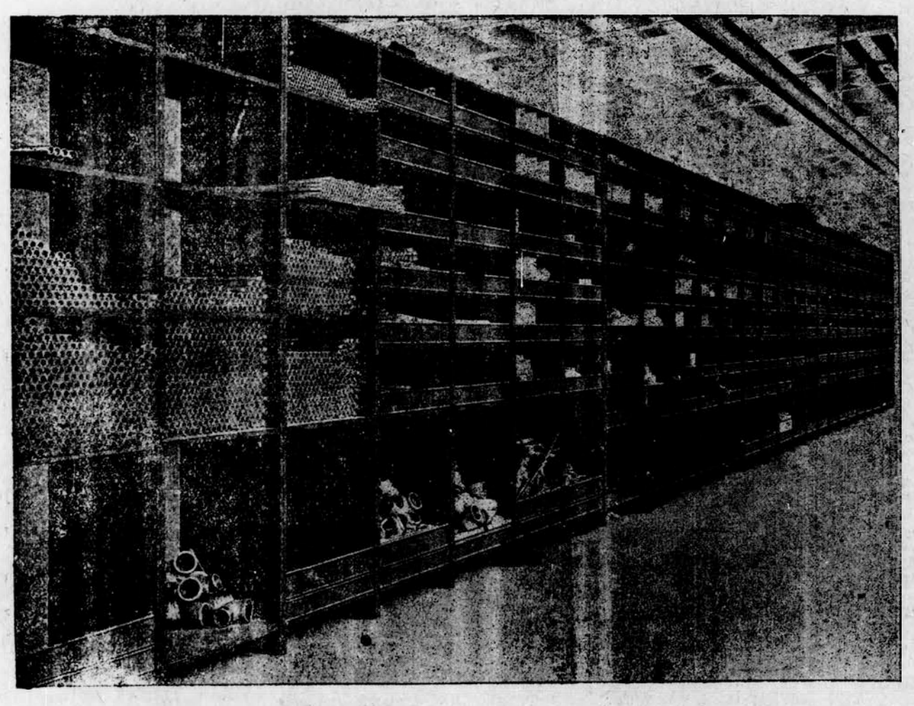
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